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No. 4107.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1906.

PRICE
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REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

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Application Forms will be supplied by Mr. A. R. R. FRANKS,
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reach him not later than SATURDAY, July 21, 1906.

Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.
By Order of the Committee,
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.

44, Bedford Row, London, W.C., July 4, 1906.

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No. F. MOSS, Secretary.

Education Office, Sheffield, July 3, 1906.

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FREDC. WILKINSON, Director of Education.

Education Offices, Nelson Square, Bolton.

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LITERATURE

Fontenoy; and Great Britain's Share in the War of the Austrian Succession (1741-1748). By Francis Henry Skrine. With an Introduction by Field-Marshal Earl Roberts. (Blackwood & Sons.)

MR. SKRINE has done good service in giving to the world this careful study of the War of the Austrian Succession. He begins his work by a general survey of the condition of England and France in 1740. This is undeniably the best way in which to introduce the reader to the details of the war to be studied; for the conduct of armies depends no less on an efficient administration by Governments than on the spirit of the peoples concerned. In both respects Great Britain and France were lacking; and this doubtless explains why the war dragged on in so indecisive a manner. Much as we may commend Mr. Skrine's method in approaching his subject, we must demur to some of his statements in this introductory part of the work. It is hardly correct to say that "Europe was still organized on a feudal basis." It is certainly incorrect to make the assertion respecting the two Western Powers which Mr. Skrine had mainly in view. Monarchy had prevailed over feudalism both in England and France. After the reign of Louis XIV. the administration in civil and military affairs was distinctly monarchical, not feudal. Feudalism survived as an active force in agrarian matters only; and Mr. Skrine, by an unfortunate habit of self-contradiction which is not seldom apparent in this volume, admits that the "great nobles who served as provincial governors were little else than figureheads." The sketch of British life and government is more satisfactory, though sufficient stress is not laid on the weakness resulting from the insular pre-

judice of our forefathers against the House of Brunswick and its intensely Hanoverian proclivities. Enough space also is not given to German politics, out of which the war arose. Doubtless it was wise not to drag the reader very far into that intricate tangle; but, if he is intelligent, he will desire to understand more clearly why a struggle between Prussia and Austria became one mainly between England and France. The statement (p. 24), "Great Britain meanwhile was being dragged into the vortex of continental war," is insufficient for a work which bears the title affixed to Mr. Skrine's book. It is also inexact to speak of the Holy Roman Empire as "the German Empire"; and the reference on p. 20 to Frederick II.'s revival of certain old claims on "the Austrian provinces of Silesia and Glatz" will surprise careful students of Prussian and Austrian history. Glatz was a county, and did not figure among the districts or "duchies" of Silesia to which Frederick II. laid claim.

These slips in the early part of the book do not materially affect its value as a whole; but they are regrettable. The succeeding chapters, which deal with military affairs, are far more trustworthy. There is a good account of the condition of the British and French armies, though the author would have strengthened this part of his subject if he had given illustrative extracts from the D'Argenson memoirs, and had made use of some of the materials named in the Hon. J. W. Fortescue's 'History of the British Army' (vol. ii.). Mr. Skrine gives a life-like account of that great soldier Maurice de Saxe. He calls attention to the important innovation, due to him, of marching in step, and to the suggestiveness of such sentences as these in his 'Rêveries':—

"Let every man be compelled to dedicate to his country the years which are often squandered in debauchery"; and this:—

"Put the best troops in the world behind entrenchments, and you ensure their discomfiture; or at any rate you lead them to think of defeat rather than victory."

Of the overwhelming importance of *morale* in war De Saxe had a keen perception; witness these dicta:—

"Man is an engine whose power is the soul."

"This assemblage of oppressors and oppressed we term Society, and we gather all its vilest and most despicable elements to turn them into soldiers."

Obviously he saw the enormous force which would be possessed by any nation that systematically organized the flower of its manhood for war. Carnot and Bonaparte were to utilize that force when moved to energy by the French Revolution; but De Saxe, as later Guibert, clearly pointed the way to that system of conscription which popularly constituted Governments could alone venture to employ. In a short but suggestive Introduction to this work Earl Roberts considers this point.

The account of the battle of Dettingen here presented is scarcely adequate. The

dispositions of the Anglo-German forces are not clearly enough set forth, and the description of the fighting itself is scrappy. Mr. Skrine has passed over some of the incidents of the day, such as that of George II.'s charger bolting with him to the rear. He, however, does full justice to the personal courage of the King; and his account of the battle is enlivened by quotation from the letters written by Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his wife. But why is there no plan of the battle? There are few battles in which a plan is more needed, if the reader is to realize the incredible folly of Gramont's attack, when Fabian tactics would have placed the allies in a most difficult, if not hopeless situation.

This criticism cannot be brought against Mr. Skrine's account of Fontenoy, which is supplemented by an excellent contemporary plan and an explanation, which is complete but for the lack of any indication of the quarter in which Leuze lies. To this battle Mr. Skrine has very properly devoted a great deal of space; and his account is perhaps the fullest and most interesting which has yet been written. Though less methodical than that given by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue, it abounds in picturesque detail, as in the description, drawn from a French source, of the charge of the Black Watch, "who rushed upon us with more violence than ever sea did when driven by a tempest." We incline, too, to agree with Mr. Skrine that the Duke of Cumberland must bear the responsibility not only for the fatal delays before the final advance on Fontenoy, which gave the Maréchal de Saxe time to fortify his position, but also for the confusion in the orders to Ingoldsby which caused that officer to lose valuable time in the attack on the French left wing. Of the final attempt made by Cumberland to retrieve the day, and of the magnificent advance of the British foot through the deadly gap north of Fontenoy, Mr. Skrine supplies a spirited account, well garnished with details drawn from contemporary sources. It has sometimes been said that the loss of the battle of Fontenoy is a puzzle. Surely, in the light of all the information here brought together, the marvel is that the British infantry came so near to winning a fight in which their leaders made so many blunders and their allies behaved with so much discretion. Mr. Skrine is of opinion that the Maréchal de Saxe made only one mistake, namely, in not forming a redoubt in the gap between Fontenoy and the redoubt D'Eu. But, whatever the marshal may have said, or may be reported to have said, after the battle, it is almost certain that he left that gap in order to tempt an attack in the very quarter where he might reasonably hope to convert the fighting into a mere battue. That the British should come so near to forcing their way through was inconceivable to men who had not seen Blenheim. If Marlborough and Cutts had changed places with Cumberland and Ingoldsby, perhaps the gap might have been forced, or, more probably, Saxe's left would have been turned; but either of those tasks was

beyond the powers of their incompetent successors.

We have no space in which to follow Mr. Skrine through his account of Rocoux and Laffeldt, Louisburg and Culloden; it is brief, but on the whole satisfactory. The volume gains in value by the insertion of four serviceable appendixes, a bibliography, a good index, and a large number of notes on the officers who had a share in the war. The bibliography, and we believe also the notes, are remarkable for one strange omission, namely, the failure even to name the work of the Hon. J. W. Fortescue cited above.

Mr. Skrine's style is generally good; but occasionally it suffers from the popular habit of dragging in up-to-date references and remarks. Excess of emphasis and the piling up of discordant metaphors are also faults against which he should be on his guard. The following sentence in chap. i. is not to be commended:—

"The leaven of 1789 was at work fifty years before the cataclysm which modified the whole current of thought and action, producing the germs of every discovery which the men of Victoria's reign claimed as their own."

Leaven, cataclysm, current, germs!

The Religion of Nature. By E. Kay Robinson. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

THIS book deserves serious consideration. It is a scientific attempt to "justify the ways of God to man," and Mr. Kay Robinson's earnestness and zeal in his self-imposed task are exemplary. The problem he has to face is difficult, and has baffled inquiries, one might say, from the beginning of time. "Are God and Nature then at strife?" asked Tennyson some fifty years ago. It is precisely the seeming ruthlessness, the cruelty of Nature, that has been the stumbling-block to many patient thinkers. Mr. Kay Robinson, having found a haven of refuge, is anxious that others should share it. His little book has a noble aim; it remains to be inquired how far it realizes that aim.

The key of his solution is simply this—that real suffering can only be experienced when it is "conscious"; and that since man is the only animal which has attained consciousness, man alone can suffer pain. This contention is ingeniously and carefully elaborated and illustrated:—

"To feel pain is a bodily sensation; to dislike the feeling of pain is a conscious thought; and this 'consciousness' which distinguishes in the human mind between pleasure and pain, as things desirable or otherwise, is only another phase, in fact or in word, of the 'conscience' which distinguishes between good and evil."

To make Mr. Robinson's argument clearer we will quote his illuminating metaphor:—

"The mind of an animal may be likened to an ordinary telegraph-office under an ordinary telegraph-master, whose conduct is regulated by routine and rule, every message received being dealt with promptly in the ordinary course of business. The human mind, on the other hand, resembles a more important telegraph-office of which

a superior, responsible official has supreme charge. There is still the ordinary telegraph master attending to the routine work, so that to outward seeming the receipt and dispatch of messages scarcely differs from the ordinary system; but the responsible official all the while exercises the power of deciding that a certain class of message shall be treated in a certain way, that one shall be given preference and another put in the background."

Thus, "except from the human point of view, there is no happiness or unhappiness in the world." Animals, seen in Mr. Robinson's vision, are but automata stalking through a life dominated by a superior animal which has emancipated itself to suffering. That is the author's interpretation of the phrase, "God made man in His own image." Thus Mr. Robinson insists on a supreme break in evolution, on a gap which is not bridged. He asks, "Where will you draw the line between the animal and the vegetable?" and he might very well be countered with the retort, "Where will you draw the line between the animal and the human?" The Solomon Islanders, as he points out himself, have been known to eat their young, as do rabbits or hedgehogs. One cannot help thinking that Mr. Robinson's work is vitiated here by his optimism. If he had been content to claim less, and that something of importance, it might have been conceded him. The sensitive plant winces on the alarm of danger. He would have us believe that animals stand on the same footing. But it is all a matter of nervous development. It is certain that lower organisms have little or no capacity to suffer pain; it is equally certain that the higher animals in the ascending scale have an increasing capacity. Pain has been established by Nature for a beneficent purpose—that is, as a danger signal; and the higher the organic development of the animal—that is to say, the more complex and sensitive its nervous system—the greater is the susceptibility to pain. We are not justified in assuming a gap between man and the lower animals, except in so far as the mental consciousness of man enhances pain. That is not to say, however, that because man feels suffering more, animals do not feel it at all. There are gradations in human capacity to suffer; no one would suppose for a moment that a North American Indian suffers like a highly civilized European.

But if we cannot accept Mr. Robinson's comfortable creed in its integrity, we can be grateful to him for emphasizing certain truths. He wages incessant war on what may be called anthropopsychic sentimentalism, which assumes in the lower animals human emotions and aspirations. Much of the pain which seems to be experienced by these animals is merely defensive. Thus a dog will yell, like the Red Queen, when in danger of an injury, whereas after the injury it is as likely as not to settle down quietly to recuperate. On the whole we prefer to quote Mr. Robinson's own words as a better solution than that which he has gallantly attempted:—

"Whereas it is only in exciting moments that man ceases to be conscious of mental

pain, and is thus thrown down for the instant to the level which other animals always occupy, they instinctively resent injury to their bodies as much as we do, and express their instinct in very similar fashions, yet almost any other instinct seems strong enough to make them neglect the injury—as when a monkey, or a dog, or a dormouse, or a parrot, will lacerate its own live flesh for want of something better to do."

The fact is that while only some human acts are automatic, many more actions are automatic in the lower animals; and in unconscious automatism there must be less pain than in conscious acts.

But Mr. Robinson's optimism extends to man, and he will not even deprecate that pain which he is forced to acknowledge man suffers. He declares that the use of suffering is "to impel the creature concerned to seek a remedy and apply a cure," which is a very fair statement of the truth. But there is a considerable step between that fact and the claim which he seems to make that pain is the cause of progress. Suffering has obviously increased with civilization, but is it more likely that suffering has promoted civilization than that civilization has been attended by greater sacrifices? "You judge your mind's dimensions by the shade it casts."

"I do not believe that positive unhappiness or suffering exists in this world. I believe that it is all comparative, and that the comparison is always in our favour in the long run."

This is a brave saying, but we fear it is not scientific. It has a fine pulpit orotundity, and nothing more. In the first place, positive unhappiness is a phrase with no meaning, since in this measured world everything is relative. And then the conclusion is evidently incapable of demonstration except to an infinite knowledge. Mr. Robinson is no monist, but for that he gives no reasons.

"The point in which we especially, perhaps solely resemble God is our consciousness, the independence of our minds from the control of bodily matter. There is in us the germ of a superior existence—something which lifts us above the world of matter by which we are surrounded; something which convinces us that our souls are independent of our bodies with all their weaknesses."

Yet in the scheme of evolution he propounds he does not indicate *this* development, but contents himself with merely accepting the barriers between humanity and its contemporary fellow-creatures. So that in the end we must find a verdict of "not proven," at the same time acknowledging with lively gratitude the suggestiveness and the admirable ideal of this interesting book.

Studies of English Mystics. St. Margaret's Lectures, 1905. By William Ralph Inge, D.D. (John Murray.)

YET another book on mysticism! Of late years there has been a steady and continuous, if thin, supply of such books from the press; and it is not an insignificant sign of the times. With this smoke there must be some fire; the books (one conceives) presuppose some public.

It is, we imagine, a reaction against the forces of materialism and agnosticism. But though this, in itself, may be a good sign, we have no love for popular mysticism. The terms "mystic" and "mysticism" are so loosely used, indeed, that one is never sure beforehand what may be meant by them. If a man turns a table or keeps a private "spook," he is a mystic; if he writes poems of a more or less spiritual order (and very little will do), he is a mystic; if he writes about people who were considered mystics, he is himself a mystic; nay, if he writes about people who wrote about mysticism, he is a mystic. We should not be surprised if acquaintance with the differential calculus were held to constitute a man a mystic; for ordinary people do not understand it—and that is "mysticism." Nor do we think that amateur and undisciplined dalliance with what is called mysticism (even when such dalliance is not mainly curious rather than reverent) is likely to be a healthy influence on most lives. It must often mean mere religious wilfulness and whimsicality.

Apart from our distrust of all popularization of "mysticism," however, we have no special quarrel with Dr. Inge's book, which is likely to be as little harmful as such books may be. Dr. Inge (we say it without offence) is something of a half-baked mystic. The ultimate end of all mystical writers is intimate personal union and intercourse with God; and a great part of the most eminent among these writers profess to deal with guidance towards such union. It is necessarily intimate, personal, and transcendental or (that dreaded word!) supernatural. That is the summit: there are many half-way houses, many chalets, the dwellers in which have not reached the summit. But they believe and are encouraged by the reports of those who have, no less than by their own experiences. Dr. Inge, however, is chiefly concerned with the occupants of the chalets and half-way houses, and with the dwellers on the summit only in so far as their experiences tally with those of the less advanced mystical writers. The vivid, but comparatively vague intuitions and apprehensions of the Divine presence and guidance which are the elementary stage in mystical treatises make to him all that is worth acceptance. The rest he calls imagination and subjective delusion—extravagance, word dear to the sober English mind!

For Dr. Inge is rootedly Britannic. He likes an airing among the heights, but always provides for his return to the safe domestic hearth. He will ramble appreciatively among the aerial utterances of the mystics, but when at the end of his pilgrimage he unloads his scrip, he offers you with a sigh of satisfaction some scraps of solid beef and mutton—most wholesome fare, but scarcely worth (one thinks) such laborious questing, when they might have been picked up nearer home. For this reason, however, Dr. Inge's mysticism is calculated to be more wholesome for those to whom this popular mysticism appeals. The average Englishman needs

precisely religious beef and mutton; nor can he do himself much good by spasmodic, unguided attempts to fare "o' the chameleon's diet," for which he is wholly unfitted.

Dr. Inge's methods naturally issue in not a little vagueness. It is visible at the outset, when he discusses the nature of mysticism. There is nothing over which a true-bred Anglo-Saxon is more comfortably vague than a definition. Usually it proves to be a description—and loose enough even so. The simplest definition, in the present case, is for Dr. Inge as satisfactory as any—"Mysticism is the love of God." As well say that gastronomy is the love of food. It subserves the love of food, and so with mysticism. But neither is what it subserves.

The constitution of the book is significant, in view of what we have said concerning the author's limited acceptance of mystical writers and writings. He has a very catholic range of authors, and from each he quotes much that is interesting and illuminating. But they none of them go much beyond the more elementary stages of the mystical road: they are not "advanced" mystics. Perhaps John Law is an exception: by virtue not of his own experience, but on account of the ideas he borrowed from Boehme—and Dr. Inge shakes his head over the more transcendental of these. We hold no brief for any ideas, certainly not Boehme's; we merely note the fact as a symptom. It would be the same were they St. Teresa's (and, indeed, the author is still more emphatic about some of the advanced Catholic mystics).

Accepting his deliberate choice of limitations, we find much of interest in Dr. Inge's book. We have Julian (or Juliana) of Norwich, the recluse whose "revelation" has recently been reprinted and edited; a monastic countryman of hers from whom Dr. Inge cites some very fine things; John Law, whose 'Serious Call' was once frequent in every serious household; and to conclude, studies of Wordsworth and Browning as mystics. Perhaps the most attractive of these is Julian, by reason of the tender simplicity and modesty which throw into relief some surprising flashes of deep intuition. But of most general interest will be the studies of the two poets, since most people think they know Wordsworth, and a considerable number would like to know Browning.

The 'Wordsworth' is characteristic of the author's merits and limits. He reviews very sympathetically and intelligently the main features of the poet's teaching, nor does he neglect its more esoteric elements. He notes appreciatively those passages of 'The Prelude,' in particular, which (in Shelley's words) "waken a sort of soul in sense," so that the very rocks to the poet become vital and quick, and seem to impress themselves on his being. But when Dr. Inge sums up, to our surprise all these things, all the more esoteric features of Wordsworth, are dismissed as something peculiar to the poet's own nature, not significant to other men. All Words-

worth's teaching which matters, we discover, is reducible to a practical aphorism or two of undeniable excellence and utility (so undeniable, indeed, that one thinks of Mrs. Gamp's illustrious remonstrance), but these things scarcely required a stout volume of very wordy poetry for their enunciation. "There needs no ghost, my lord, come from the grave To tell us this." But they are good, safe Anglo-Saxon truisms; moreover, they are undoubtedly taught by Wordsworth.

The 'Browning' gives more result, for under Browning's obscurity there was concreteness; he himself had a decided relish for beef and mutton. But we arrive at the conviction that on Dr. Inge's premises all poets of any seriousness are mystics, and there is no particular reason why any other singer should not have figured in place of Browning. Any one who (in Browning's own words) "follows the inner light" is a mystic. A great many people may thank the writer after the manner of M. Jourdain: "For these many years I have been a mystic without knowing it; and I have all the obligation in the world to you for telling me of it!"

But whatever we may think of Dr. Inge's own conclusions, let us say distinctly that his analysis of these various writers is always lucid, tends to understanding and illumination; he knows how to treat interestingly what in many hands would be dry; he has done his work well, and will be read with interest even by those who dissent from his ideas and some of his judgments. Only why does he say that Wordsworth was "afraid of passionate love"? He disapproved the "tumults of the soul"; but there is in him profound passion (which is just the distinction between him and his imitators). How few understand that deep passion, like deep waters, is strong and tranquil!

Letters and Papers relating to the First Dutch War. Vol. III. Edited by S. R. Gardiner and C. T. Atkinson. (Navy Records Society.)

THE papers contained in this volume were selected and arranged by the late Prof. Gardiner, under whose care they were to have seen the light; but his lamented death necessitated the transfer of the work to another hand. The division of the editorial work is approximately equal. Prof. Gardiner wrote the introduction and the majority of the notes to the first part of the volume. Mr. Atkinson has added some notes to the first part, and written both notes and introduction to the second.

The two previous volumes of this exhaustive work, issued now six years ago, carried the story down to the battle of the Kentish Knock. The two sections, numbered VII. and VIII., included in the present volume describe respectively Tromp's voyage to Ré, with the battle fought off Dungeness on November 30th, 1652; and the reorganization of the

English fleet which resulted from the reverse then sustained. The method followed, as in the former volumes, is to give in chronological arrangement both the English and the Dutch accounts. These are drawn mainly from original sources—the archives of the Hague, the official correspondence in our own Record Office, in the British Museum, and elsewhere—with occasional excerpts from obscure contemporary periodicals or pamphlets, included for the sake of continuity. The result is most satisfactory, and when future volumes have brought the undertaking to completion, the student will have at his disposal such a wealth of authentic material as is available for no other of our naval wars.

The book appears opportunely. At the present moment "commerce protection" is in the air; wild theorizing, based for the most part on a minimum of historical fact, meets us everywhere. It is profitable, therefore, to turn to the story of Tromp's short campaign in the winter of 1652-3—a campaign the outlines of which were determined by the imperative need of safeguarding a very large merchant marine—and to consider whether there are no lessons for to-day in the movements and opinions of one of the greatest masters of naval warfare. This may the more easily be done as the interest is not dispersed over a confusing variety of subjects. Part VII., which relates to the battle of Dungeness and the safe wafting of the Dutch merchant fleets past their enemy's shores, is concerned almost exclusively with the strategical dispositions and movements; as to the actual tactics and details of the battle it adds nothing, for there was nothing more to be said. It has long been known that Blake engaged when the trend of the land brought him down on to the Dutch fleet, and that the Dutch for their part were hard put to it to beat up against the strong offshore wind in order to get into action. But why Blake fought at all, and how he came to have so few ships with him at the critical juncture—these matters, together with Tromp's plans and movements, have till now remained obscure.

The fact seems to be that the victory gained over De With at the Kentish Knock in September had bad effects. The victors did not realize the extent to which dissensions and discontent in the Dutch fleet had contributed to their success, and fell straightway into the commonplace error of undervaluing the enemy. The fleet was dispersed, though not to so great an extent as Collier has led us to suppose, and a great number of ships were laid up for a leisurely refit at the very time when the Dutch were straining every nerve to take the sea again in force. An added circumstance that weighed heavily in the scale against Blake was that during this false lull English privateering flourished, and withheld from the State's ships a large proportion of the men who would otherwise have been available. The enemy had been forced by the discontent rife in the fleet to augment the pay of the seamen, and though a very similar spirit was

growing in our own navy, the Council of State had not yet been led by the logic of events to make equivalent concessions. Apart from the absence from the English fleet of that political partisanship which had acted as such a heavy drag on De With, the parallel between the Kentish Knock and Dungeness is very close. On either side defeat resulted in strenuous efforts to increase the fleet at disposal, to "new-model" the navy, and improve the status of the seamen. And in each case the effort was rewarded by success.

The riddle why Blake accepted action may be said to be solved. It was not, of course, a matter of quixotism; Blake and Tromp understood and respected each other far too well to feel any need to play to the gallery. But, being in the false position in which Tromp found him, Blake had no choice. If it were not that the move was so intrinsically sound, we might almost say that with Tromp the idea of turning the Downs into a rat-trap was an obsession: he had done so with excellent results thirteen years previously, he had all but done so in the case of Ayscue in July of this year (i. 299), and he had every opportunity of doing so now. These papers show us what was in his mind. Writing to the States General a few days after the action when a spell of heavy weather had deprived him of his fireships he said (p. 160):—

"Fireships are very urgently needed in the fleet, the more especially as the English are so afraid of them that they will never lie with their fleet where they can come at them."

It is absurd to suppose that Blake was not aware of what the move would be if he remained at anchor in the Downs. Even the batteries which had afforded some protection to Ayscue had been dismantled, and there was nothing to prevent Tromp from attacking at his own time with every advantage of wind and tide. The move had in fact become the "fool's mate" of the game, and these were expert players. It is also tolerably clear that Blake saw no particular reason to shun an encounter. Numerically his fleet was but equal to the half of Tromp's, but—as is now well established—the English ships were individually of greater force, and Blake had fought against odds before without having to give way. And so the event came to him as a surprise (p. 92):—

"I am bound to let your Honours know in general that there was much baseness of spirit, not among the merchantmen only, but many of the State's ships, and therefore I make it my humble request that your Honours would be pleased to send down some gentlemen to take an impartial and strict examination of the deportment of several commanders, that you may know who are to be confided in and who are not."

The strategical mistake was largely to blame, though he did not realize it; but the shortage of men and its effects were ever before his eyes. That the reason assigned by Blake was in itself sufficient was tacitly admitted at head-quarters, the more so, perhaps, as the admission cloaked the strategical failure. An inquiry

therefore was promised, and held; the offending captains were punished, but leniently; and a code of Articles of War was issued—a code the importance of which has been overshadowed by the better-known Act of Charles II. It must not, however, be taken for granted that the difficulty of manning the fleet was entirely overcome, for as long as the old haphazard methods of entering men lasted—to within living memory, in fact—this disadvantage continued. Looking back to this very period, Pepys sighed for the good old days when things went so well; but the strong light of contemporary evidence shows that, even when exceptional efforts had been made, the result left much to be desired. The concluding papers of the volume seem to contradict each other on this point. The reason is that they give the judgments of men in very different circumstances. "It did much rejoice me to see so gallant a fleet together, being upward of 50 sail, and truly I think well manned," wrote Peter Pett on February 10th, 1652/3, after a visit to the fleet in the Downs. But on the very day of Pett's visit the Generals of the Fleet presented the opposite opinion: "Many of the ships with us (as the Commanders inform us) are in great want of seamen."

The strategy of the campaign is clear and above board. The Council of State had under-estimated the power of recovery of their enemy, and Blake had concurred in, or at least had not protested against, the dispersal of force which left him too weak at the decisive point. The States General did not err in this respect. Their instructions to Tromp were sometimes inadequate and even incomprehensible, but the general effect was to concentrate all the available naval force of the country, and to leave him a fairly free hand as to the wielding of it. His duty was to collect and escort past the English shores the whole of the outward-bound merchant fleet which could not sail without convoy, to escort it as far as the Isle of Ré, and to bring back the homeward-bound trade which he would find awaiting him. But even this task was secondary. He was at the same time to seek out the enemy and destroy him, and this was to be his "first and principal object." Tromp, when he received these instructions, did not know how great a force he was likely to meet, and not unnaturally was impressed by the magnitude of the charge. "I could wish," he wrote four days before the battle, "to be so fortunate as to have only one of the two duties, to seek out the enemy or to give convoy; for to do both is attended by great difficulties." Circumstances, however, played into his hands. The enemy needed but little seeking out; he was lying at the very door, so that Tromp was able to leave his charge on the threshold while he sought to clear the way. Strategically Tromp's action was all that could be desired; he put the finishing touches to the instructions he had received, which in themselves were sound. But it is an interesting subject for speculation as to what might have happened had the English fleet been concentrated to the westward,

where it would have met Tromp encumbered with his great charge, in much the same manner as it did a few months later, on the occasion of his return journey. Could one fleet have stood such a double strain?

Tromp, having gained an advantage over his enemy, was disposed to follow it up; but here he was met by difficulties of pilotage such as have marred many a pretty scheme. He wished to go into the Thames to crush Blake before he could be reinforced, but no pilots could be found who would undertake the charge of the fleet amongst the sands. This is interesting, for avowedly there were many men in the Dutch fleet who knew the waters well; yet the mere probability of the removal or shifting of buoys and marks in war time made them decide that the matter was beyond their power. The incident may be recommended to the attention of students of the "Alien Pilot Danger." In this connexion we would suggest that further notes on some of the dark points involved would have been welcome. It is not easy to know what channels were in use in the Thames at this date—in fact, few men know more of the matter than is to be drawn from Wagenaer and Seller, the total of which does not amount to very much. But for the proper understanding of all our wars with the Dutch an intimate knowledge of the hydrography of both sides of the southern part of the North Sea is imperative. A chart of the Dutch waters is given in vol. ii.; it is to be hoped that in a future volume a corresponding chart of the Thames estuary, as known to Blake, will be offered. As a contribution to such a chart we would suggest that the "Lassen" (p. 236) is undoubtedly the "Last," and that "King's Deep" (p. 233, &c.) was probably the Dutch name for the "Barrow Deep."

In the translation, which otherwise is adequate and even elegant, there are a few slips due to a lack of exact technical knowledge. There were, for instance, no brigs (p. 156), nor trysails (p. 243), nor reefs (pp. 201, 243), in 1652; "main foresail" (p. 260), presumably for "fore course," is a nautical monstrosity; and ships do not, in English at any rate, "run" when sailing by the wind (p. 202). These minutiae would, perhaps, be scarcely worthy of mention, were it not for the fact that the antiquary has no other printed quarry than the volumes of the Navy Records Society in which to seek for material.

A further somewhat important consideration, as the book has already attained to three large volumes, and promises to run into as many more, is whether it would not be advisable to issue an index before the end is reached. The material collected is of the highest value, but at present not too easy of access.

NEW NOVELS.

Clemency Shafto. By Frances G. Burmester. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THIS is a painful drama of a domestic life governed by passion and pleasure.

In it a mother's past misdeeds wreck the opening hopes and possible happiness of a daughter whose childhood has been made sad and solitary by the same cause. It is also the story of two temperaments (not without good in them) exasperated and embittered by lack of sympathy and the concealment and mystery that flow from evil. There is a good deal of the stuff of average human nature about some of the people even in their rascality.

The Queen's Tragedy. By Robert Hugh Benson. (Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons.)

IT is the novelist rather than the annalist who seems able to tell the truth about Mary Tudor. That she was human and a woman is of service to her reputation as soon as we come close to her, but proximity in this case can only be attained by imagination. Mr. Benson has not only come close to her; his mind has also glowed with sympathy for her. She is in his pages a piteous woman, the sport of extreme irony without peril to her devoutness, and on her death-bed visited graciously by phantasmal children of heaven. She is unintellectual, she toils at embroidery; Ridley and Latimer are burnt, and we see the candle lit that is not extinguished; yet for an hour or two we are loyal to Mary because Mr. Benson, though no apologist, is the voice of the pathos that is hers. First love, a passion for Philip of Spain in the breast of a woman of thirty-seven, is tragedy in suspense from its commencement, and the novelist makes her foolish heart flutter before us till we need the annalist to reduce the temperature of our pity. There is no love story in the book except the queen's. Instead of the usual fictitious wooing, there is a deeply interesting study in manhood, the subject being a Fellow of Cambridge who has left the University to become one of the queen's gentlemen. His aim is to be hard enough for his loyalty and the witnessing of torture. He succeeds in spite of his tenderness for a friend in trouble. A priest, however, is shrewd enough to divine that he is a man at wilful war with his own nature. The writing at the end of the book is fine and grandiose.

Latter-Day Sweethearts. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. (Fisher Unwin.)

AMERICANISMS as well as American people appear in this story of the love affairs of young folk gathered on a liner bound to England. Scenes in England and the Riviera follow, but there is nothing very vital in characterization, nor anything remarkable in the author's way of writing, unless it be the turns of phrasing already mentioned.

Caesar's Wife. By R. Melton. (Methuen & Co.)

"CAESAR" is the Leader of the Tory Opposition in the House of Commons. His wife falls in love with the member who has withdrawn some of his supporters

into a "cave." Hence a novel more political than novels which have no politics, but without political vitality. Almost the only way by which British politics can vitalize a story is by wit. Real debates might exhaust the appetite of a satirist, but they must be heard patiently to be properly depreciated. Or, again, they must be watched, as Jules Verne made a character watch for the green ray, before an unlucky author can get the precise notes of their effectiveness. Our author visualizes Parliament with moderate intelligence; he does not contrive to interest one in the subject-matter of his Bills. He indulges, however, in some sensational incidents, and kindles an almost lurid fire of jealousy in an arid politician who had forgotten his nuptial privileges too long. The art of the book is poor. People talk confidentially in the wrong place, and that is an offence against reality not lightly to be passed over. On the whole, the effect is of a serious man trifling with his artistic ambition and playing to a gallery which can never be trusted to buy even bad art.

Toll Marsh. By Poynton Stranger. (Skeffington & Son.)

MARRIAGE with a deceased wife's sister has more than once been made the theme of recent fiction. Here the point of view of the Church is more prominent than that of the law, and the Duke of Newcastle's preface is sufficient testimony that the question is here to be taken very seriously. Kitty Kermode, as she is called, feels herself morally bound, according to the teaching of the Anglo-Catholic Church by her marriage with Capt. Marsh; and in spite of his second marriage she refuses to console herself, even when she comes to England, with the love of Osborne Prior, though she does not reject his material help. She is a young woman of considerable spirit and endurance, and no circumstance is omitted by the author to accentuate the falseness of her position. Indeed, the interview between the two wives of the same man, with Kitty's child as it were between them, borders dangerously upon the ludicrous. In such an impasse sacrifice of life is always expected, but it seems unnecessary that Osborne, who might have been of great use to one widow, should have gone with Marsh to his well-merited end.

The Price of Silence. By Mrs. Edith Bagot Harte. (Greening & Co.)

WHEN Sir George Ellingham finds himself confronted with the undesirable first wife whom he had long supposed to be in her grave, he does not hesitate as to the best means of surmounting this serious obstacle to his happiness and to the welfare of the reigning Lady Ellingham and her boy. But having committed the crime he is too stupid to obliterate its traces successfully and a great deal too cowardly to face the inevitable consequences. Therefore his

friend Guy Erskine, who alone knows the truth, and is deeply in love with Hilda Ellingham, permits the rope to be placed about his own neck, his self-assumed guilt being easily accepted by his devoted brother and the neighbourhood, whilst the baronet is free, his name unsullied, to die, mainly of fright, in his bed. Fortunately for the nerves of the reader, the print of this sensational tale, which includes another successful murder and a still more exciting attempted one, is large. Otherwise the strain would be severe indeed, for the original murder occurs in the first chapter, and the deserving naturally do not reap their due reward until the last three pages are reached.

Face to Face and Dolorosa. Two Novels of Modern Spain by Francisco Acebal. Presented in English, with a Preface by Martin Hume. (Constable & Co.)

WE are not told why the stories in this volume have been printed in the reverse order to that given on the title-page, nor why the first tale has the running head-line 'Mater Dolorosa.' It is certainly the better story: though young Inchaurrandieta and his doting mother are mere lay-figures, the plodding old iron-monger is cleverly drawn, and the melodramatic ending is neatly worked out. The second novel contains some graphic descriptive passages, but the trite theme of the impoverished noble confronted with the prosperous parvenu is not handled with any redeeming freshness. The writer is clearly influenced by Ibsen, and has still to acquire a personal method. However, the book shows promise, and the free translation is readable.

The Preface is pitched in much too high a key. "Supreme skill" and "exquisite" are phrases which should be reserved for masters and masterpieces. The name of the author of 'Kárpáthy Zoltán' and 'Egy Magyar Nábob' was Jókai, not "Joakai." It is a mistake to say that only one novel by Palacio Valdés has been translated into English: four of his novels have appeared in translations published in this country, and four others have been translated in the United States.

Miss White of Mayfair. By G. W. Appleton. (Digby, Long & Co.)

THIS novel is an exceedingly simple narrative of incredible events. The novelist has housed in Curzon Street an Egyptologist who in 1887, making a sport of revenge, caused his wife and her lover to be mummified. The boyish drawing of the notable barrister who fathoms the mystery of the heroine's parentage of itself stamps the novel as a juvenile production, though other works stand to its author's credit. His claim to have written a "shocker" is, however, indubitable, and the shock it inflicts has the merit of being felt. One cannot always say so much for such books.

The House over the Way. By Alfred Wilson-Barrett. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

REAL life at great expense sets lessons to romance which it is lamentable to neglect. We do not think that if Mr. Alfred Wilson-Barrett had studied some recent tragedies he would have made so inept a portrait as that of the financier of the story before us. His story, in so far as it is to interest the public, is a poisoning case in which the financier is the criminal, a convict the suspect, and the financier's ward the intended victim. It is told by the heroine's lover, and careers to its close like a motor-car with one wheel gone wrong. So much is mere truth; but evidence is not lacking that our author possesses considerable ability. The spirit manifested in some of the dialogue is free and philosophical, and a humour at once fresh and genial is exhibited in the pictures presented of the motoring French doctor and his "teuf-teuf." In fact, the author is a novelist vigorous enough to utilize the critic's straight word, and clever enough to deserve it.

Benjamine. By Jean Aicard. (Paris, Flammarion.)

'BENJAMINE,' in spite of absence of life-like characters consistent with themselves throughout the volume, is readable on account of the remarkable strength of the situations presented by the author. M. Aicard is not generally popular in this country, but the present novel is above his average.

FRENCH HISTORY.

Histoire de l'Émigration pendant la Révolution Française. Par Ernest Daudet. 2 vols. (Paris, Hachette & Cie.)—Defective in arrangement, argument, and portraiture, this work falls far short of M. Fournier's 'Histoire des Émigrés'; moreover, the new material M. Daudet now incorporates with the volumes he began to issue twenty years ago hardly warrants the words: "J'ai donc presque le droit de dire que c'est un ouvrage nouveau que je présente aux lecteurs." Still, we thank him for some additional details confirming the judgment of King Victor Amadeus, who in 1790, on personal acquaintance with his son-in-law, Comte d'Artois, declared that "near kinship to the French Crown conferred the right to indulge in utter ignorance, to give way to every passion, to set aside the laws of religion, of morality, and of the State, to be assured on all sides that the realm belongs to the king and to his family"; and, it might be added, to revel in that species of treachery to Louis XVI. which justified such a description as Marie Antoinette's cry of "Cain, Cain!" In truth, never before had the confraternity of adventurers boasted of recruits so dead to honour and loyalty as that aristocratic horde of émigrés who, said Woronzoff, "sont comme la peste. Partout où ils viennent, ils rongent la main qui les nourrit."

The royal princes caballed against each other, and the councils of each were weakened by internal treachery. Thus, whilst Monsieur (Louis XVIII.) finds his private correspondence tampered with by his

minister the Duc de Vauguyon, the latter's son, the Prince de Carenay, after robbing a Frankfort bank by impersonating the Spanish Ambassador, is presently found in Paris, selling the secrets and the agents of the royalists to Barras. There was the *déclassé* Comte d'Antraigues, the "Marat of the Counter-Revolution," who would cut off the heads of 100,000 constitutional royalists, who enjoyed the special confidence of the princes, who corresponded with all the European statesmen, and who held the threads of all the conspiracies and operations of the *émigrés*. Before long he and the still more infamous Montgaillard capitalized their knowledge, and betrayed to the Directory Pichegru's intrigues with the royalists. Perpetually likening himself to Henri IV., Monsieur had, it must be allowed, inherited his ancestor's elasticity of conscience. Together with D'Artois he had contributed to the death of Louis XVI. by opposition to a constitutional monarchy. His manifesto in 1795 combined adherence to the strictest principles of the *ancien régime* with vows of vengeance against its opponents and of death to his "brother's assassins." In 1797, after 18 Fructidor, this pensioner of England is fooled into the belief that not only Barras, but also the regicide Carnot, on promise of 12,000,000 francs, are prepared to restore him to the throne of his ancestors. Having discovered that "on ne prend pas les mouches avec du vinaigre," Monsieur is now profuse in offers of indemnity to his faithful "Paul, vicomte de Barras," whom he appoints his "commissaire général à l'effet de préparer et exécuter le rétablissement pur et simple de la monarchie française." Still more absurd is his appeal to Bonaparte on his return from Egypt to choose between the rôles of Cæsar and Monk:—

"Rendez-moi cette armée toujours victorieuse sous vos ordres.....Dites ce que vous désirez pour vous, pour [vos amis], et l'instant de ma restauration sera celui où vos désirs seront accomplis."

Though continually duped by his fraudulent agents, the inveterate intriguer never tired of his game, nor of attempting to thwart England's policy by means of the alms she bestowed upon him; for, as M. Daudet observes, Monsieur was convinced that, penniless exile though he was, "l'Europe ne pouvait se passer de lui. Il était la clef de voûte de l'équilibre continental."

In dealing with England's treatment of the expatriated Bourbons our author's bias against this country obscures his judgment. "Throw yourself into Brittany without waiting the result of foreign negotiations," said the Empress Catherine to D'Artois as, investing him with the famous sword, she pledged him to immediate action or to death. Vaudreuil, his intimate friend, rejoined, "Lyon, La Vendée, Toulon, ou la tombe, voilà ce qui lui convient." "C'était le cas ou jamais pour le comte d'Artois de se jeter en avant. Mais le pourrait-il, et surtout le voudrait-il?" observes M. Daudet. Surely this admission nullifies his argument that "Cain," whose disobedience to his own sovereign had had such fatal results, and who during that monarch's life had asserted, "Il n'est de roi que moi," remained passive for two years and a half in deference to Pitt's policy. At last, in August, 1795, D'Artois, at the request of our Government, set out to invade La Vendée, protected by an English fleet and supported by 4,000 English troops, in order to effect a junction with Charette's forces. But the prince declined to venture beyond the security afforded by the Ile d'Yeu. Admiral Warren repeatedly exhorted him to attempt the mainland, promising to remain at hand to re-embark him in case of misadventure;

"Je ne veux pas aller Chouanner," was the poltroon's reply (Forneron, 'Hist. des Emigrés,' vol. ii. p. 137). M. Daudet remarks: "Il reste toutefois avéré qu'avec un peu d'audace il aurait pu passer en France. . . . Peut-être aussi ne lui en laissa-t-on pas le temps," for after three months Pitt recalled the fleet to England, and "the prince could only obey." But surely three months was enough to enable the man to make up his mind whether to fight or to fly. The letter attributed to Charette, "Sire, la lâcheté de votre frère a tout perdu. . . il ne me restera plus qu'à périr inutilement pour votre service," sums up the story.

Again, M. Daudet plainly expresses his belief that in undertaking the Quiberon expedition in June, 1795, "L'Angleterre. . . avait cherché à détruire les seuls rivaux qu'elle eût à redouter. . . en jetant dans cette aventure l'élite de la marine française"; yet, from the description he quotes further on as to the scandalous and licentious state of that *élite*, it was evidently not worth the trouble of destroying. After suggesting that ignorance or perfidy was the reason why Puisaye was not supported by a large English force, he presently gives the following from the letter of an officer attached to the expedition:—

"Je croirais que les troupes anglaises ne paraîtront pas en France. Les préjugés des Bretons s'y opposent, et la déclaration de M. de Puisaye leur promet qu'il n'y aura aucune troupe étrangère. Si on en demande, elles seront prêtes."

For the rest, we would commend to M. Daudet the memoirs of that Comte de Puisaye whom he so heartily detests. Disgusted by the attacks on our good faith made by those who were ever demanding from us money to squander on their chimerical schemes, the Comte asks:—

"Pourquoi donc, depuis trois ans, sollicitent-ils avec tant d'empressement l'intervention et les secours [de l'Angleterre]? et s'ils ne reçoivent l'asile et le pain de sa générosité que pour la calomnier, ou même en médire, se sont-ils donc réservés de fournir à l'histoire le seul trait neuf, peut-être, de la dépravation humaine que la révolution française ait produit."—Mém., vol. iv. p. 33.

Histoire de la Littérature Française Classique, 1518-1830. Par Ferdinand Brunetière.—Tome Premier. *De Marot à Montaigne.*—Deuxième Partie. *La Pléiade.* (Paris, Delagrave.)—The view that the "French Renaissance" was introduced from Italy at a definite date in 1492 by Charles VIII. "sans le savoir," continued by Louis XII. "sans le vouloir," and consciously by Francis I., is no longer held, though it still persists in our terminology. Even M. Brunetière, who in the first part of this work—"Le Mouvement de la Renaissance"—clearly demonstrated the essential incompatibility of the Italian Renaissance and the revival of Western Europe, now tacitly assumes that they are fundamentally one. But this is not so. The Italian Renaissance was a literary and artistic movement founded on Italian tradition; the revival of Western Europe was at base an economic one, caused by the constant drain on its resources, the profits of its commerce being absorbed by the great trading centres of Italy, of its religion by Rome. In France this movement, divided in aim, attempted on one side to obtain possession of the Italian trading centres, on the other to compete with them; and this division was reflected in its religious and literary aspects. A further complication was caused in the literary movement by two things: the invention of printing, which upset the equilibrium of interest arrived at after centuries of manuscript production; and the existence of a universal language, which allowed of the interaction of unrelated

literatures. But the broad distinction still persisted. An Italian of the Renaissance was preoccupied with the manner of his writing; a writer of the Western Revival with what he had to say. It is therefore something more than a coincidence of time that makes M. Brunetière head the first section of his history 'Autour de la Réforme.'

As soon, however, as any idea of dependence on the Italian Renaissance is dismissed, it becomes necessary to define as clearly as possible its influence on Western Europe, and more especially on France. M. Brunetière abandons Burckhardt's well-known formula—the tendency of the Renaissance is to individualism—or rather substitutes in it humanism. Here we cannot follow him. Individualism was the new thing, the key-note of the revival of Western Europe; in Italy it was a deep-seated characteristic. As a people the Italians had never really formed part of the ordered framework of mediæval society; feudalism had been superimposed on them, and had never entered into their being. Humanism was the new thing, the vital principle of the Italian Renaissance, and it is the influence of humanism on French literature that M. Brunetière traces in the volume before us. The Pleiad was a group of young writers, most of whom had studied the new learning under Daurat. They were intensely French, eminently patriotic, greedy of glory, lovers of art, preoccupied with style; and their work influenced the development of French literature for the next two centuries.

The France of those days had two important literary centres, Lyons and Paris. Lyons stood for Italy as Paris for France. It was the centre of trade; its banks were in the hands of Italian families; its presses poured Italian books and translations on the market; its poets were the first to imitate Italian forms and ideas. Scève, Pontus de Tyard, Louise Labé, rank chief among them, the last a fine poet too often entirely overlooked by English readers. The 'Olive,' the 'Vers Lyriques,' the 'Erreurs Amoureuses,' the 'Cléopâtre,' and the 'Amours de Francine' are to some extent a logical consequence of the 'Delia' of Scève, of the poems of Louise Labé. But it was not only Italian models that influenced the Pleiad—it was all classical antiquity. They began by adoring Homer, and writing like the Alexandrians; they ended by worshipping Virgil, and copying Seneca and Statius; and while Italian influence died away with them, they riveted the fetters of classicism on French poetry for centuries to come.

We have no intention of following M. Brunetière through his detailed account of the Pleiad, or saying much of his suggestive criticism. We agree with nearly every word of it, but it is not complete. We want to see the other side, the long process of acceptance; the struggle of the spirit of Western Europe and the Reform against the Italian invasion, and their final defeat and disgrace. The countless editions of Marot's Psalms, of Rabelais, of the Conteurs, of the old romances, the 'Quatre Fils,' &c., the popular theatre, with its farces and mysteries, attest a public untouched by the Italianate Court and the humanist men of letters. The defeat of the popular poetry is easy to understand. The Italian Renaissance was dead in the days of Ronsard, and its effects were temporary; but the humanist movement chanced to supply a national craving for authority, and in the train of the forces of authority in Church and State, and led by the greatest poet his country has ever produced, it conquered. But it is well to remember that the great names of the battle owe their renown to-day to

qualities far other than those for which they were then praised, and that the lines of Ronsard read by any but professed students of literature owe nothing to his poetical principles—everything to that expression of the poet's personality which it was the mission of his school to drive out of French poetry.

SOME AMERICAN BOOKS.

Alexander Hamilton. By F. S. Oliver. (Constable & Co.)—Mr. Oliver has written a very thoughtful and clever essay on the life and work of Alexander Hamilton, one of the chief framers of that Constitution under which the United States have prospered for more than a century. It does not profess to be formal biography, but is rather intended to illustrate some aspects of the problem which is now facing the people of this country. That problem, as Mr. Oliver points out, is curiously similar to that which confronted the American statesmen after the successful conclusion of the war in which they cut themselves adrift from the mother country. It is to devise some bond of union for a number of distant and differently constituted States: "The final question with us, as with Hamilton, is how we may convert a voluntary league of States, terminable upon a breath, into a firm union." It is curious to notice how close a parallel can be drawn between our present political situation and that with which Hamilton and his fellow constitution-makers had to deal:—

"The sentiment in favour of union in the abstract was practically universal. No man dared get up boldly and proclaim himself an advocate of disintegration. But disputes began so soon as it came to a definition of terms. The end was willed sincerely enough, but not the means to it. In popular debate every plan put forward was riddled with objections. The British people, at any rate, need have little difficulty in understanding such a situation, since for many years they have been living in a similar one."

It is to be remembered that the thirteen States which formed the germ of the Great Republic were as diverse, in all but race, as any of the colonies and dependencies of which our Empire consists. "There is no such ill-feeling between the States which compose the British Empire to-day as that which existed between New York or Massachusetts and the respective neighbours of each." South Carolina in 1787 was almost as remote from Boston in time as Cape Town is to-day from London. Of course the parallel must not be carried too far, but Mr. Oliver has worked it out in a very interesting and instructive manner. This gives a tinge of actuality to his historical essay, which is also a very solid and appreciative account of Hamilton's great work and imposing figure. Mrs. Atherton has written a novel on Hamilton's life, and has promised to give us a full biography of her hero, which, if read along with this admirable essay, ought to bring him closer to our knowledge than any of his contemporaries except Washington; and, with that one exception, there was probably none of them better worth knowing.

Ethiopia in Exile. By B. Pullen-Burby. (Fisher Unwin.)—Miss Pullen-Burby's interesting and able book begins with a study of negro life in Jamaica, and goes on to contrast it with the condition of coloured persons living under American rule. It is a valuable contribution to that great racial problem which demands the serious attention of American statesmen. The author draws an instructive parallel between the condition of the negroes of Jamaica and those of the United States. In the latter country the struggle for existence has produced finer

individual specimens of negro manhood, but there is an acute racial problem which is not felt in our colonies:—

"Under British rule the race is not segregated from the rest of the population; therefore college-bred youths are not wanted, it being superfluous to train men for professional life in which there are few if any openings. The contradictory feature in American politics, where democracy is the basic principle of government, which the race problem affords, is this: here is a race within its jurisdiction of a backward and unassimilable character, a nation within a nation unable to adjust itself to its environment. Instead of democratic and segregative, the British policy towards the emancipated race has been paternal, sympathetic, and helpful; thus our race troubles have been nil as compared with those of America."

Miss Pullen-Burry sees the most hopeful sign in the work done by Dr. Booker T. Washington and his colleagues for the education and racial elevation of the negro, and gives a full and interesting account of this work, which shows that the negro himself has at last undertaken in earnest to solve his own problem. If the United States Government follows Mr. Roosevelt's lead in taking a sympathetic view of such efforts, this problem may yet be solved, for in the history of the race, as of the individual, all effective reforms must come from within.

In the Land of the Strenuous Life. By Abbé Felix Klein. (Chicago, McClurg & Co.)—From Tocqueville and Mrs. Trollope to M. Bourget and Prof. Münsterberg, foreign observers have felt it at once a pleasure and a duty to analyze and depict the life of the United States. Americans themselves invite this criticism, since it is a commonplace that the first question they ask of visitors is, "How do you like our country?" Abbé Klein, one of the ablest and most enlightened of the younger school of French Catholics, now publishes an English translation of his recent book, 'Au Pays de la Vie Intense,' which passed through seven editions in France within a few months of its issue. One of the author's unusual qualifications for his task is shown by the fact that, like Prof. Münsterberg, he has been his own translator, and the work is uncommonly well done. Few Frenchmen can write English so well as the Abbé, and there is just enough of a foreign accent in his book to render it piquant and remind us that the eyes through which he looked on the strange and varied spectacle of American life were trained in a totally different environment. In a preface specially addressed to his American readers the author indicates very simply and clearly what he found peculiarly attractive in the ways of that great democracy which he offers for imitation to his countrymen. He went across the Atlantic in 1902 "as a sort of representative of a commercial establishment in the moral realm," to study first and foremost the working of the Catholic Church in the States, and to see if he could draw from its remarkable success in a long-hostile environment any lessons applicable to the present critical stage of its history in France. He goes on to say to his American friends:—

"Now, among the things which you supply in profusion, and which we demand, I know nothing more important nor more enviable than initiative and tolerance. The courage to act and the wisdom to permit others to act,—what is more beautiful, and in our day more necessary, than this? If true civilization is measured by increase in the value of human personality, what is grander than to develop one's own nature in all proper directions, and to promote the development of the capabilities of others? You are a people at once energetic and tolerant; you promote without hindrance your own freedom, and you respect as sacred the freedom of all your brothers. In this at least—and it is a great deal—you deserve to be taken as the model of the world; and I count it a favour of God to

have the honour to set this example before France just at the moment when it is most needed."

It would be a mistake, of course, to ignore the fact that the United States have in some points—as in the recurrent treatment of the negro problem, and the attitude of California to its Chinese population—departed from this ideal. But in the main, at any rate where people of the Caucasian race are concerned, this passage well expresses the contribution made by America to the ideals of the world. Abbé Klein's book is chiefly a fantasia on this theme, and it will be read with the greater interest because of the fresh point of view from which he studies the familiar phenomena of American life. To a French priest it is a discovery to see that "in the United States to be a Catholic means to practise the Catholic religion," as also to find that in Canada "men wax hot over railroad affairs as we do over the question of anti-clericalism." The great advantage of seeing national life through foreign eyes is that everything, as Holmes happily said, is "depolarized," and the essential features of life emerge, just as Mont Blanc stands up above its Alpine fellows when seen from Geneva. This picturesque book deserves to find as many and as appreciative readers in the country which it describes as it has already found in the land to which it holds up a democratic exemplar.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE official *History of the War in South Africa, 1899–1902*, of which we have received Vol. I. and Maps from Messrs. Hurst & Blackett, could not have been entrusted to better hands than those of Sir Frederick Maurice—a gentleman of distinction as well as a pleasant writer, and master of the art of war. He has done his best with an ungrateful task. It would, we think, have been better for the Government to abandon the intention to produce the book. The evidence given before the Elgin Commission might have been supplemented by the maps and sketches which form one of the two volumes now issued. The part of the book before us deals with the origin of the war and its course up to the commencement of the operations of Lord Roberts in the middle of February, 1900. In 'The Times History of the War' Mr. Amery was allowed far more space to cover the same ground; and he was free from the obvious limitations imposed by military opinion on a general officer writing an official history.

The most important object to be served by a military history is to give students such an account of success and of failure, with the reasons in each case, as to make success more probable and failure less probable in the future. It is impossible to comment with freedom upon the mistakes and the deficiencies of great officers still living, and in most cases still holding high command, when the writer seems to wield official thunder. The second volume of Mr. Amery contained his account of the battle of Ladysmith and of Magersfontein. It was the subject of much evidence given before the Elgin Commission. Mr. Amery's statements were successfully attacked, if at all, upon one minor detail only. Sir Frederick Maurice goes lightly over the same ground, and neither affirms nor denies the truth of anything which has sunk into the public mind as the result of study of the books of Mr. Amery and of many other writers. No other course was possible, but the fact deprives the book of the value which might otherwise attach to it, Mr.

Amery asserts of the battle of Ladysmith that the orders of the general in command, which he prints, were "vague and sketchy to a degree that was responsible for much of the subsequent confusion." He explains that the failure on the right "was a very bad piece of staff work." He censures General French, but explains that the failure of the cavalry was in part due to the deficiencies in the orders. Although the commander of the Boer left which beat us showed incompetence and lack of nerve, which led to collapse at the beginning of the battle, a divided command and a complete absence of staff did not prevent the battle being a victory for the Boers, who are, nevertheless, shown by Mr. Amery to have exhibited little courage or dash on this occasion. Our "retirement soon lost all semblance of order. The two rifle battalions were especially bad." One company is afterwards excepted by Mr. Amery from this condemnation. The artillery behaved well, as they did throughout the campaign, but their conduct was "the one bright spot in one of the gloomiest days in the history of the British army." "If the Boers had been led by a general, or if they had been Afridis," we should have been destroyed. Our left wing was "never properly reformed, but dribbled into Ladysmith during the afternoon." On the left a whole column surrendered to a small Boer force. They seem to have been forgotten by headquarters, and Mr. Amery records that "no attempt was made to send any assistance to Carleton." Of this column many men had bolted in the night and "found their way back to Ladysmith." The surrender on the left is fully described by Mr. Amery, and it is explained how and why a captain hoisted a white flag, then a major, and finally the colonel in command. "The ethics of surrender" are discussed, and the effect of such action in this case on the whole course of the war is fully given. The number of officers and men who surrendered is accurately stated, and the conclusion of the painful chapter is "The better men won." "In the open field 12,000 British troops were not a match for an equal number of Boers." The only point in Mr. Amery's chapter which can be said to have been upset is in a foot-note, "Disorderly retirement of cavalry," and, in the text, "A seething mass of clubbed and broken cavalry...collected and reformed itself." This is the story familiar to our public and to the military world. It is, on the whole, confirmed by the evidence before the Elgin Commission, and it is at no point contradicted by Sir Frederick Maurice. On the other hand, there is little said by him of the orders, which are hardly discussed or explained. His account of the cavalry reads like an admission (pp. 180 and 181) that Mr. Amery was right, but this is neither asserted nor denied. The conduct of the three battalions of infantry, who, according to all observers, "ran," is palliated, and in the official pages they "get away" with "unimpaired discipline, but with great confusion." The regimental officers who were present have in their letters thrown much doubt upon the "discipline." Returning to the subject, Sir Frederick Maurice tells us, in the style of Napier:—

"The troops quickly recovered, and indeed but few had yielded to the shock. Many had gathered about their officers with fixed bayonets; many, hurled to the ground, had nevertheless gripped their weapons and looked not for safety, but the enemy."

At the end of the chapter, after his account of the surrender on the left, Sir Frederick Maurice quotes the official number of officers

and men taken by the Boers as though these all surrendered under Col. Carleton. The statement of Mr. Amery is fuller and clearer and the prisoners taken on the right are distinguished from the number who surrendered on the left of our position.

When we come to Magersfontein the same characteristics affect the two accounts, and we do not see that the official history justifies its existence. According to Mr. Amery,

"a mob of broken men stamped back to the line of bushes, leaving a hustled, trampled, but steadfast remnant.....The highland brigade was now a complete wreck;.....dribbling away across the plain, helpless, unnerved, and utterly indifferent to the orders and reproaches of its officers."

Sir Frederick Maurice is more polite, but does not efface the impression which Mr. Amery's work has caused: "The highlanders.... gradually....ebbed away to the guns.... Fortunately the Boers were unenterprising." The account given of how 100 men who made a separate attack were driven back by Cronje illustrates the different methods of the two writers. Mr. Amery explains that Cronje had lost his way and had six men with him. Meeting the Highlanders face to face, the seven Boers blazed at them and created the impression that they were a host. In Sir Frederick Maurice's account, which again reminds us of the style of Napier, "Cronje.....was aroused by the sound of battle, and galloping to the hill chanced to arrive at this moment. The rifles of his escort, suddenly smiting Wilson's men from an unexpected direction at short range, checked them, and possibly changed the issue of the day."

We are not here told that Cronje and "his escort" were but seven. Neither is the statement denied. Both Mr. Amery and Sir Frederick give our numbers as 100.

A PLEASANT volume for the general reader is published by Mr. John Murray under the title *Empires and Emperors of Russia, China, Korea, and Japan*, by Monsignor Count Vay de Vaya and Luskod. The distinguished Hungarian ecclesiastic who is responsible for these sketches of travel, many of which have appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Deutsche Rundschau*, and *Pearson's Magazine*, comes near to giving us a volume of more value than that which he has actually produced. But he is only from time to time, as it were, on the edge of the really interesting portions of his subject, except so far as he may meet the demands of the ordinary reader. We cannot but commend the reticence which has prevented the author from violating the confidence of the great kings with whom he has consorted, but it is somewhat tantalizing to read of "puppy chops" at the Chinese State banquet, and to learn little not already known about those who were his hosts. We commend the volume—all the more because the author has a true conception of the real greatness of Chinese art, of which he writes:—

"We cannot fail to admire its vigour and its refinement. During my repeated visits to that land it gave me continuous interest and constant surprises. It is always grand, always strong, and always refined."

WHEN we reviewed Capt. Klado's former volume in May, 1905, we informed our readers that his strategy was sound, but his authority small, on account of the fashion in which he had played with it. Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton now publish *The Battle of the Sea of Japan*, the translation being by Dr. Dickinson and Mr. Marchant. The name of Capt. Klado does not inspire confidence among Britons. But of all those who saw torpedo boats in the North Sea and were politely disbelieved by Admiral Fournier and his colleagues, Capt. Klado is the least

"sympathetic" in Russia. The claim made by Dr. Dickinson in the preface, that "with wonderful intuition he prophesied the downfall of Port Arthur and the destruction of the fleet," is one which almost causes *The Athenæum* to suggest that its own patent is being violated. The fact is, however, that it was the general belief among well-informed persons in this country that there would be war (inasmuch as the Japanese were not "bluffing," and the Russians thought they were), and that war must certainly lead to the capture of Port Arthur, and probably to the destruction of the fleet. The doubtful point was whether the Russian fleet would succeed in making its escape from the China seas, and would inflict so much damage upon Togo in the process as to leave the command of the sea in dispute for some years between Russia and Japan. No one expected that the Japanese would undertake great military operations in the centre of Manchuria or towards the north, but these were, of course, whether wise or unwise, rendered possible by a complete naval supremacy of Japan over Russia which was not anticipated. Capt. Klado's prophecy was unusual on the Continent, but was general among the highest authorities in this country. We believe that the British Admiralty had doubts, and that the War Office had not: a curious exception to general rule. At p. 137 Capt. Klado himself sets up no such scheme of prophecy as is attributed to him in the Preface, and rightly says of his countrymen: "With no less difficulty the fall of Port Arthur might have been foreseen."

There is one curious and interesting piece of political information in this volume. We quote the essential words:—

"Detachments could have been provided with prepared materials and bodies of men specially trained for the rapid organization of a temporary base, just as we have had for a long time in the Odessa Military Circuit. Year after year at the manoeuvres there has been proof that crews and materials can be got ready and embarked in a week."

This is the secret of the Russian preparations for a dash at the Bosphorus when necessary. The Sultan has, however, recently improved his defences in the neighbourhood of Therapia.

DR. ÉLIE HALÉVY appears to complete in a third volume entitled *Le Radicalisme philosophique* his history of the formation of philosophical Radicalism, of which the first volume dealt with the youth of Bentham, and the second with the evolution of Utilitarianism between the French Revolution and Waterloo. The publisher is M. Félix Alcan, of Paris. Dr. Halévy has treated more fully the personal side of this interesting piece of English history than has any British writer. Mr. Graham Wallas, in his well-known volume, has described Place and the Westminster Radicals; John Stuart Mill and many others have dealt with the development of Utilitarian doctrine; innumerable writers have described William Godwin and his times; but the compilation from all sources which Dr. Halévy has accomplished is, we think, unique. Considering the hand from which the book has come, we must allow that there is in it a flattering disregard of the French origin of much that it describes. Ricardo, for example, is dealt with, as many will be inclined to think, somewhat too exclusively as an English phenomenon. In the case of Bentham, however, we recognize the remarkably detached character of his teaching, which constituted part of its great strength and also a weakness.

The intellectual descent of James Mill from Bentham and Ricardo, and of John

Stuart Mill from the same two teachers rather than from his father, is well traced, as are the origin and early history of *The Westminster Review*, and of the Parliamentary group under George Grote. Much material is brought together with regard to the two Austins, but full use has not been made of the very best source—the letters from J. S. Mill and others, published in the collected works of Tocqueville. The extent to which Bentham has influenced the legislation of India, and to which he, through Wakefield and Molesworth, has also affected the constitutional development of Australia and Canada, is traced, but without any special account of the settlement of South Australia or New Zealand. In the pages which immediately precede the merger of the Benthamites into the Manchester school, and the resultant extinction of some of Bentham's cherished views, Dr. Halévy points out what he thinks the preponderant part played by the Benthamites in the British colonial system of the last half-century. A different view, which has more regard to Elizabethan traditions, would be gathered from the pages of Prof. Hugh Egerton and other modern English writers, and is, we think, more accurate.

THE J. B. Lippincott Company have sent us the "Montezuma" Edition of Prescott, a limited issue which is admirably complete, and has every advantage of type, paper, and editing. The edition runs to twenty-two volumes, comprising 'The Conquest of Mexico,' 'Ferdinand and Isabella,' the 'Charles V.' of Robertson (here included as being finished by Prescott), and the 'Reign of Philip II.,' each of which takes four volumes; the 'Conquest of Peru' in three, 'Biographical and Critical Miscellanies' in two, and the single volume in which Prescott's 'Life' was warmly and faithfully pictured by his friend Ticknor.

We are always glad to see new editions of Prescott, for he is one of the historians of the first rank who combine research and accuracy with that gift of style without which the dry bones of history cannot live. Many people have read Prescott who have read nothing else of the sort; and in two or three cases known to us he has awakened to wide interest in history of all kinds those who regarded it as a dismal subject, impossible for the ordinary man. Such merit is possibly greater than that of the writer who laboriously disproves an unimportant point or two, abuses his predecessors, and can never penetrate beyond a small circle of specialists blinded to art, perhaps, from mere study, like Darwin.

We do not, however, imply that Prescott's work as here presented is in any way behind the requirements of modern research. In spite of the loss of his eye, he was not, as the proverb goes, the king of the blind; he was untiring in the correction of his works, and we have here the notes of his secretary, John Foster Kirk (himself an historian of repute, though apt to be too rhetorical), as well as considerable additions by the editor of the series, Prof. W. H. Munro. Prof. Munro has spent much time on the Reformation period, and in the points we have examined he is fully abreast of recent investigation. He is the right man, too, to edit Prescott, for he writes in a lucid and natural style which makes his preliminary notices very agreeable to read. Prescott's career was indeed, as he says, a romance in itself: the man who could write only with the aid of a machine composed of parallel wires, who could not read for himself, and who was in comfortable circumstances was the last person whom one would expect to make a world-wide name by a body of

history larger than Gibbon's and Macaulay's. This Prescott achieved, and his work deserves all the distinction of fine paper, beautiful type, and careful editing awarded to him in this limited issue. The binding, we should add, is tasteful and durable. The illustrations do not entirely please us, but are undeniably effective and well above the average of such things. Prescott's 'Biographical and Critical Miscellanies' contain some sound work, but must be regarded, we fear, as stodgy in these days. They are in that full-dress style which abhors the wise freedom of the vernacular.

The memoir of him by Ticknor is regarded as almost classical in the United States, and makes very pleasant reading. It contains some lessons of generosity to rival historians which English scholars of to-day might well take to heart. It is too much the fashion to hint dislike of somebody else's methods, to denounce predecessors as deficient in method or industry, to pride oneself on differing from somebody else instead of on doing one's own work as well as possible. These Pharisaic ideas of self-advertisement are unworthy of the scholar. Prescott was a charming companion, generally beloved, never embittered by difficulties which would sour an ordinary man, never so much taken up by his own work as to be a nuisance to everybody else, though his industry was marvellous. No one knew for years that he was writing history, and those who interrupted the current of his composition (necessarily done for the most part in his brain before it was committed to paper, since he could not write roughly, read, and revise) were received with such forbearance that they had no idea of having seriously hindered him. This 'Life' is one of the most gracious records of a scholar that we know, and the whole edition is one which would have pleased Prescott. One of his secretaries has noted that he

"loved his books almost as he loved his children; he liked to see them well dressed, in rich, substantial bindings; and if one, by any accident, was dropped, 'it annoyed him,' he said jestingly, 'almost as much as if a baby fell.'"

The Clarendon Press publishes for Mr. J. Wells a little book on *The Oxford Degree Ceremony*, and has, he modestly says in his Preface, furnished in the illustrations "its most valuable part." But the whole is an admirable little piece of history, which we commend to all university men. Mr. Wells rightly maintains the dignity of tradition, which he leavens with a pretty touch of humour here and there.

Mr. DENT is proceeding with his reissue of the novels of Dumas, the latest of which is the *Vicomte de Bragelonne*, 4 vols. It is a well-printed and illustrated edition which ought to please many. Mr. Dent has also taken over "The Prime Ministers of England," a series which has already secured popularity. The *Gladstone* has reached a fifth edition, the *Palmerston* a third, the *Lord John Russell* (a sound piece of work by the general editor, Mr. Stuart J. Reid) a fourth. These books afford a good chance of studying Victorian history on the personal side—the side which has most appeal to the ordinary man.

THE complete works of *Shakspeare* have been added to Nelson's "New Century Library," in six volumes. They form an attractive set which we expect to achieve popularity in spite of much competition. The type is unusually bold and clear, and the plan of printing six or seven plays in a volume prevents undue crowding of type and matter, while the use of India paper renders each instalment convenient for the

pocket. The last volume contains the poems other than dramatic, and a glossary, while each has a coloured illustration by way of frontispiece.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have now completed their "Pocket Tennyson" by a fifth volume, *Dramas*. We need not repeat our commendation of it, but may point out that the present publishers alone can present the poet's work in the form which he himself selected for survival.

THE spirited venture known as *The World's Classics*, due in the first instance to Mr. Grant Richards, is being well developed by Mr. Frowde. We have before us twelve volumes which are neatly bound, and, by the use of India paper, reduced to attractive slenderness.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Essays for the Times, Nos. 11 to 15, 6d. net each.
Foster (G. B.), The Finality of the Christian, 18/ net.
Frere (E. F. H.), The Dominion of Christ, 9d. net.
Greenwood (Rev. G.), Book of Genesis, Part III. Liberal Churchman, July, 1/
MacLaren (A.), The Gospel according to St. Mark, Chaps. IX. to XVI., 7/6
Mathews (S.), The Messianic Hope in the New Testament, 10/6 net.
Summers (W. H.), The Lollards of the Chiltern Hills, 3/6 net.
Waller (G.), A Biblical Concordance on the Soul, the Intermediate State, and the Resurrection, 2/6 net.

Law.

Bellot (H. H. L.), The Legal Principles and Practice of Bargains with Money-Lenders, Second Edition, Enlarged, 21/
Fine Art and Archaeology.

American Journal of Archaeology, April-June, 1dol. 50c.
Ball (W.), Sussex Painted and Described, 20/ net.
Elliott (R.), Art and Ireland, 5/
Excavations at Nippur, Text by C. S. Fisher, Part I., 2dols.
Johnston and Hoffmann's Royal Tour Souvenir, India, 1905-1906, 10/6
Millet (Jean François), Drawings of, with an Introductory Essay by Léonce Bénédite, 84/ net.
Michel (E.), Rembrandt Harmensz van Rijn, a Memorial of his Tercentenary, 30/ net.
Motoritis; or, Other Interpretations of the Motor Act, Illustrations by C. Crombie, 5/ net.
Reinhardt (C. W.), Lettering for Draughtsmen, Engineers, and Students, 4/ net.
Souvenir Album of the Indian Tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales, 15/ net.
Whitehead (F.) and Holland (C.), Warwickshire Painted and Described, 20/ net.
Year-Book of Photography and Amateur's for 1906-7, edited by F. J. Mortimer, 1/
Poetry and the Drama.

Belles-Lettres Series: The Maid's Tragedy and Philaster, by Beaumont and Fletcher, edited by A. H. Thorndike: The London Merchant, and Fatal Curiosity, by G. Lillo, edited by A. W. Ward, 2/6 net each.
Bormann (E.), Francis Bacon's Cryptic Rhymes, 7/6 net.
Bowerbank (E. M.), Gay Rhymes on Hard Times, 6/6 net.
Burton (E.), Rahab, 5/ net.
Parvus Cato, Magnus Cato, translated by Benet Burgh, 15/ net.
Tylee (E. S.), Trumpet and Flag, and other Poems of War and Peace, 3/6 net.

Bibliography.

Birmingham Free Libraries, Forty-Fourth Annual Report.
Library of Congress: Select List of Books on Municipal Affairs, compiled by A. P. C. Griffin.

Philosophy.

International Journal of Ethics, July, 2/6
Monist (The), July, 2/6

Political Economy.

Hattori (B.) Local Finance in Japan in relation to Imperial Finance.
Smart (W.), The Return to Protection, Second Edition, 3/6 net.

History and Biography.

Armstrong (T.), My Life in Connaught, with Sketches of Mission Work in the West, 6/ net.
Johns Hopkins University Studies: Early Diplomatic Negotiations of the United States with Russia, by J. C. Hildt.
Maurice (Major-General Sir F.), History of the War in South Africa, Vol. I., 21/ net; Case of 29 Maps, 5/
Oman (C.), The Great Revolt of 1881, 8/6 net.
Rowntree (J. W.), Palestine Notes, and other Papers, 2/6 net.
Smith (G. Le Blanc), Haddon, the Manor, the Hall, 10/6 net.

Geography and Travel.

Bunting (F.), Harold's Town and its Vicinity, 6d. net.
Dauncey (Mrs. Campbell), An Englishwoman in the Philippines, 12/ net.
Devizes, Official Guide, by S. Reynolds, 6d. net.
Hurgon (C. S.), The Achehnese, translated by A. W. S. O'Sullivan, 2 vols., 32/ net.
Lindley (P.), Summer Holidays, Édition de Luxe.
Murray's Handbook for Travellers in Ireland, Seventh Edition, revised by J. Cooke, 9/

Owen (G.), The Description of Penbrokshire, Part III., edited by H. Owen, 12/6 net.
Stone (J. H.), Connemara and the Neighbouring Spots of Beauty and Interest, 15/ net.
Vaya and Luskod (Count Vay de), Empires and Emperors of Russia, China, Korea, and Japan, 15/ net.
Zimmermann (J.), Spain and her People, 8/6 net.

Sports and Pastimes.

Beldam (G. W.) and Fry (C. B.), Great Bowlers and Fielders, 21/ net.
Shaw (F. G.), The Science of Dry Fly Fishing, 3/6 net.
Spalding's Official Base-Ball Guide, ed. by H. Chadwick, 6d.

School-Books.

Adair (H. N.), French Historical Reader, 1/6
Arnold's Shilling Arithmetic, without Answers, by J. P. Kirkman and J. T. Little.
Bacon, Selected Essays, edited by A. F. Watt, 1/6
Pendlebury (C.) and Robinson (F. E.), New Shilling Arithmetic, with Answers, 1/4
Shakspeare: Macbeth, edited by C. W. Crook, 2/

Science.

Baker (W. M.), Algebraic Geometry, 6/
Beggs (Capt. S. T.), Guide to Promotion in the Royal Army Medical Corps, 3/6 net.
Heron (D.), On the Relation of Fertility in Man to Social Status, 3/
Jones (H. C.), The Electrical Nature of Matter and Radioactivity, 7/6 net.
Rice (H. H.) and Torrance (W. M.), The Manufacture of Concrete Blocks and their Use in Building Construction, 8/ net.
Starling (E. H.), Mercers' Company Lectures on Recent Advances in the Physiology of Digestion, 6/ net.
Taylor (H. D.), A System of Applied Optics, 30/ net.

Juvenile Books.

Elrington (H.), The Schoolboy Outlaws, 2/6
Havell (H. L.), Stories from Greek Tragedy, 2/6 net.
Wilmot-Buxton (E. M.), Britain Long Ago, 2/6 net.

General Literature.

Bagehot (W.), Literary Studies, Vol. III., New Impression, 3/6
Churchill (Winston), Coniston, 6/
Crommelin (May), Phoebe of the White Farm, 6/
De Morgan (W.), Joseph Vance, 6/
Doyle (Sir A. C.), Uncle Bernac, Third Impression, 3/6
Garden (The), You, and I, by Barbara, 6/
Green (O.), Everyday Luncheons, 3/6 net.
Johns Hopkins University Circular, No. 5.
Le Queux (W.), The Woman at Kensington, 6/
Lewis (H. P.), The Unguarded Taper, 6/
Meade (L. T.), The Heart of Helen, 6/
Montague (E. R.), Tales from the Talmud, 6/
Nesbit (E.), Man and Maid, 6/
PHELPS (S.) and O'Reilly (B. M.), Where Two Worlds Met, 6/
Sunbury (G.), The Ha'penny Millionaire, 3/6
Travers (G.), Mona Maclean, Medical Student, 6d.
Vivian (R. G.), Out of Darkness, Light! 5/ net.
Wales (H.), Mr. and Mrs. Villiers, 6/

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Gordon (A.), Die Bezeichnungen der pentateuchischen Gesetze, 3m.
Goyau (L. F. F.), Vers la Joie: Ames païennes, Ames chrétiennes, 3fr. 50.
Hunzinger (A.), Lutherstudien: Part II. Section I. Das Furchtproblem in der kathol. Lehre von Augustin bis Luther, 2m. 60.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Dentelles Anciennes (Les) du Musée des Arts décoratifs, 35fr.
Diehl (C.), Botticelli, 3fr. 50.
Wünsche (A.), Neumann (W.), n. Altschüler (M.), Monumenta Talmudica: Series I. Bibel u. Babel, Part I., 10m.

Poetry and Drama.

Angellier (A.), Dans la Lumière antique: les Dialogues civiques, 3fr. 50.
Lorquise (C.), Les Invectives, 3fr. 50.
Poizat (A.), Le Cyclope, 1fr. 50.

Philosophy.

Elsenhans (T.), Fries und Kant, Part I., 8m.

Political Economy.

Bridrey (E.), La Théorie de la Monnaie au XIV. Siècle: Nicole Oresme, 15fr.
Effertz (O.), Les Antagonismes économiques, 12fr.

History and Biography.

Bresciano (R.), Il vero Edgardo Poe, 2l. 50.
Peter (H.), Historiarum Romanorum Reliquie, rec. ; Vol. II., 12m.
Pilon (E.), Portraits Français, XVII., XVIII., XIX. Siècles, 3fr. 50.

Geography and Travel.

Bellessort (A.), Les Journées et les Nuits japonaises, 3fr. 50.

Philology.

Drerup (E.), Isocratis Opera Omnia, Vol. I., 14m.
Reitzeustein (R.), Hellenistische Wundererzählungen, 5m.

Science.

Forest (F.), Les Bateaux automobiles, 25fr.
Hildebrandt (H.), Lehrbuch der Metallhüttenkunde, 13m.
Lorentz (H. A.), Abhandlungen über theoretische Physik, Vol. I. Part I., 10m.

General Literature.

Beaume (G.), Trotin de Paris, 3fr. 50.
Coulevain (P. de), L'He inconnue, Vingt et unième Édition, 3fr. 50.
Georges (J.), Les Contes de mon oncle paternel, 3fr. 50.
Loti (P.), Les Désenchantés, 3fr. 50.
Sales (P.), La Fille de Don Juan, 3fr. 50.
Scheffer (R.), Les Loisirs de Berthe Livoire, 3fr. 50.

* * All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

AUSTRALIAN RELIGION:

A CORRECTION.

MAY I be allowed to correct, and to express my regret for, an unconscious misrepresentation of the meaning of Mr. Howitt, which occurs in my 'Secret of the Totem,' pp. 197-200, and in other places? I understood Mr. Howitt to mean ('Native Tribes of South-East Australia,' p. 500) that the tribes with female descent have no belief in an "All Father," and I said that here "his statement seems in collision with his own evidence as to the facts." From a paper by Mr. Howitt in *Folk-Lore* (June, 1906, pp. 174-190) I gather that his meaning was not what I supposed (I quoted his passages), and that his statement was, when understood as he understood it, in accordance with his evidence. I much regret my misapprehension, not only as to Mr. Howitt, but as to Mr. Frazer in the same passage. A. LANG.

WHERE WAS THE 'ORMULUM' WRITTEN?

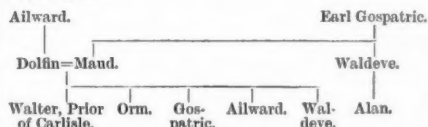
Dalston Vicarage, Cumberland.

WHEN Dr. Bradley (*Athenæum*, May 19th) undertakes to identify the place where the 'Ormulum' was written, he raises an issue which he cannot expect to pass unchallenged. The definite facts known about the author, he says, are that his name was Orm, and that he had a brother Walter who was, like himself, an Augustinian canon. So far he probably carries everybody with him. When he goes on to say that the "work, according to paleographical and linguistic evidence, must have been written about A.D. 1200 in the North-East Midlands," his ground does not appear quite so safe. In the matter of date, however, one is glad to note that he has slipped back some years beyond what a past generation of philologists was willing to concede. But it is difficult to follow him when he selects the monastic house of Elsham in Lincolnshire, and builds up a theory on what he calls "extremely slight evidence," where plain men can see no evidence at all. Had Dr. Bradley proved that Walter of Amundeville's steward had two sons Orm and Walter, and that either or both of them were inmates of Elsham, his theory would be worthy of consideration. Inasmuch as the names of the steward's sons are not known, and there is no evidence that either of them had taken the religious habit, Dr. Bradley's hypothesis may be dismissed as wholly imaginative. Elsham had a founder named Walter of Amundeville; Walter had a steward named William, son of Leofwine; William had unnamed sons and daughters and an uncle called Orm, who was, like himself, a villein. There is absolutely nothing else to be gleaned from the charters to connect the authorship of the 'Ormulum' with this Augustinian house.

It is not necessary to repeat that Orm the author and Walter, whom he addresses as "broþerr min affterr þe flesheþess kinde," were members of the Augustinian order and "actually brothers." For the purpose of this discussion, so much of Dr. Bradley's paper on the authorship is admitted, and no more. For a considerable time I have been hopeful, though not altogether convinced, that some day it may be accepted that the 'Ormulum' was a Cumberland production, and that the date will have to be set further back than philologists contemplate. My reasons for suggesting that Orm and Walter were members of the chapter of Carlisle are founded solely on a study of all the available evidence relating to Cumberland in the twelfth century. It is not my

intention to review that evidence now. It will be sufficient to point out that a Walter was Prior of Carlisle, say from 1150 to 1170. These are two certain dates in his priorate. I will also show that he had a brother Orm, though I must confess that I have not found Orm described as an ecclesiastic, clerk, chaplain, priest, or canon. Before I discuss the relationship, a word must be said on the social rank of the brothers—the stock from which they sprang.

The priory of Carlisle, soon after its foundation about 1102, was much indebted to the munificence of the illustrious house of Bam-borough, Waldeve, son of Earl Gospatric of Northumberland, and Alan, son of Waldeve, being its earliest benefactors. Alan gave to the canons lands and churches in Allerdale, an extensive fief on the north-west coast of Cumberland, stretching from the Derwent at Workington to the Shauk, within five miles of Carlisle; he also gave the Holy Rood to their church, and the body of his only son for burial there. Now this Alan, grandson of the famous earl, was a near kinsman of Walter, Prior of Carlisle, and Orm his brother. It is desirable to give a short table to show the relationship, and to make intelligible the evidence on which I conclude that Walter and Orm were brothers:—



In this list there is little variety of personal names: evidently they all belong to one family or group.

In order to curtail the argument I shall select four charters of Alan, son of Waldeve, issued with varying attestation to different persons or institutions, and these are the facts they disclose. The witnesses of Alan's charters, taken seriatim, are:—

1. Walter, Prior of Carlisle; Ailward and Gospatric, sons of Dolfin.
2. Ailward, son of Dolfin; Gospatric, Waldeve, and Orm his brothers.
3. Walter, Prior of Carlisle, and Gospatric his brother.
4. Ailward, son of Dolfin, and Gospatric his brother.

When it is remembered that the names of Orm, Gospatric, Dolfin, and Ailward were prevalent in Cumberland and Lancashire at this time, an expert genealogist, with a taste for making objections, might pick holes in the pedigree I have compiled from these charters. But when these names are found in four charters by the same magnate, a different complexion is put on the story. The relationship of the donor to his witnesses seems to make the deduction fairly acceptable.

It can scarcely be denied that the Norman annexation of Carlisle in 1092 made little change among the territorial owners of the district. Not more than two fiefs were held by Normans immediately after that event. There was no displacement of the English (so-called) tenants, except in the narrow strip of territory on the border line north of Carlisle for defensive purposes. Walter the prior and Orm his brother clearly belonged to one of these English families. The great house of Gospatric is well known. Though of Celtic or Norse descent, the territorial owners after 1092 were invariably described as Englishmen. Feudalism gained little foothold in Cumberland during the twelfth century. The Norman ruler was soon withdrawn as a great failure. When the place was not English, it was Scotie. The only document we possess relating to

Cumberland and Westmorland before the Conquest is in English. Scribes often introduce English words into early charters. The reconstruction of ecclesiastical institutions on Norman lines was carried out by the agency and liberality of Englishmen. Adelfulf, the first bishop of the new see, created in 1133, was of the same race. Probably the Priory of Carlisle owed many of its broad acres to the fact that its superior was not only an Englishman, but connected with the principal families of the district.

I have no direct evidence, as I have said, that Orm, brother of Walter, was an inmate of the priory; but there is this singular circumstance about him. The descendants of his brothers Gospatric, Waldeve, and Ailward appear as lay owners in the neighbourhood, whereas Orm and his descendants, if he had any, drop out of view. It was a common thing among the most distinguished families of Cumberland at this date for younger sons to become clerks. The names of many of the local clergy are distinctly native, and not a few of them were scions of great houses. That Orm's name should not appear as a canon of Carlisle, if canon he was, need excite no remark. For two centuries or more after the foundation of the priory, the names of not more than half a dozen of the canons are known. The survival of Walter's name may be ascribed to his official position and its influence in the locality.

That Carlisle was a likely place for the production of the 'Ormulum' there is some reason to believe. The canons must have had a reputation for learning a century or so later, when Edward I. selected them to make a report on the history of the relations between the two kingdoms from the documents and writings in their possession; and as a matter of fact the report they presented by the hand of Alan de Frysington, their precentor, is the most exhaustive and the most trustworthy of all those drawn up on that occasion by the principal religious houses of the land. The report of 1291 did not reflect credit on the canons of that date half so much as on the work of the scriptorium during the two previous centuries of its existence. There was a school, too, in Carlisle in the days of Walter and Orm which was no insignificant institution. It was in some sense distinct from the priory, though it enjoyed its patronage. It had a separate endowment, and was in close relation with the bishop. Its earliest schoolmasters were canons. In a place so remote from the world, and so difficult of access except by sea, the school of Carlisle must have been the educational centre of the north-western district in the twelfth century, as it undoubtedly was at a later period. Carlisle was just the place where such an English work might have been written at the date above indicated. The bishop, the prior, many of the local clergy, and the overwhelming majority of the lay folk of the neighbourhood were Englishmen, that is, English as distinguished from French. The manor where Dolfin brought up his five sons was within a short distance of the school and priory. One of these sons had attained an exalted position in the Augustinian Order. There is nothing improbable in the supposition that Orm, another son of such a large family, should have followed the example of his brother and adopted the religious calling as canon or schoolmaster. The priory was under sufficient obligation to Dolfin's family connexions to entitle his sons to adequate recognition. The phrase of the dedication in which Orm says, "Icc hæfe don swa sumn þu badd & forþedd te þin wille," seems to imply that Walter was his official superior as well as his brother

after the flesh. The need of a work of this kind would naturally appear to members of an institution which was the cathedral chapter of the diocese. The gradual infusion of Norman ideas into the religious life of Carlisle, which began in earnest after the recovery of the Northern counties by Henry II., would account for Orm's indignation against that hateful crew which had done so much to hinder his purpose.

There is one other point worthy of consideration. Dr. Bradley admits the abundance of Scandinavian words in the dialect of the 'Ormulum,' though he thinks its "Northern features" reach only so far north as Lincolnshire. Let him not be too sure of the latter proposition. The philologists are not agreed on the precise location of the Northern features. Hickes, for example, detected their Scotch flavour. In my own opinion, I hear the peculiarities of Orm's dialect every day in the folk-speech around me. But the waters of philology are too deep for my poor plummet. As the ethnological ancestry of the people for whom Orm wrote is obviously an important matter, I would venture to suggest that the Scandinavian predominance in ancient Cumbria, and the permanence of its nomenclature in what was without doubt a Cymric district, should be examined closely by scholars like Dr. Bradley before they settle on the Augustinian house which produced so remarkable a treatise as that under review. It may be taken for granted that Carlisle was Northumbrian by instinct and tradition before it became a Norman possession. The intermittent periods of Scotch occupation had little to do with the moulding of its language.

JAMES WILSON.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF 'POLIMANTEIA.'

Dublin, June 30th, 1906.

'POLIMANTEIA' (1595) contains, as is well known, in a marginal note, the second mention by name of Shakspeare. The title-page does not name the author. In copies hitherto described the dedication is signed W. C. It has been assumed, without sufficient reason, that W. C. stands for William Clerke. The author was William Covell, of Christ's College and Queens' College, Cambridge (see 'Dict. Nat. Biog.'). His name is printed in full at the end of the dedication in a copy which I recently obtained.

EDWARD DOWDEN.

MORE FACTS ABOUT BUCHANAN.

GEORGE BUCHANAN, though of good birth, was born poor, and at last found a resting-place in a pauper's grave, with, perhaps, not even a headstone to mark where he lay until the Edinburgh blacksmith set up his humble tribute with rude inscription. What did it matter then? What does it matter now?

Let none but wretched men bewail the dead,
And let them mourn the wretched dead alone;
Though one event awaits the good and bad,
Yet none shall ill decrease that well has lived,

as A. Gordon Mitchell translates the lines in the 'Baptistes' beginning

Mortuos miseri fleant,
Miserosque tantum.

Yet "wretched men" will talk, and note his poverty as an equivocal fact. It is true that on his return to Scotland he held posts which, on paper at least, were fairly lucrative. There is no hint, even on the part of his not too generous enemies, that he lived a loose or spendthrift life. Such facts as exist all

testify the other way. Nevertheless, it is undeniable that he lived, as he died, a poor man. The explanation may possibly be found in his well-known generosity of disposition and contempt of riches. At the time of the Reformation many men obtained estates, and laid the beginnings of personal and family fortune. Buchanan—one of the wisest men of his generation, and in a position to secure, had he so desired, a share of what was going—had no ambition that way. He lived from day to day, like a Christian philosopher; and his one leading aim, all the days, was to make the world better—more enlightened in its ideals, and more disinterested in its actions.

Curiously enough, one of the first references to Buchanan after he finally came back to Scotland is in a charter granted by William Cunninghame of Craigends, at Glasgow, on November 8th, 1561, by which he acquired a ground annual of twenty merks in the lands of Yoker, in the barony of Renfrew ('Protocols of Glasgow,' vol. v. protocol 1420). In 1563 William Galbraith of Balgair, acting

"as procurator for Maister George Buchquhannan, renunciet, the twenty merks of annual rent quhilis the saids Maister George had to be upliftit in the lands of Yoker" (*ibid.*, vol. iii. prot. 761).

In the same year Buchanan

"resigned, in favour of John McLawchtlane and Katherine Galbrayth, spouses, the half of the lands of Auchtineroige, extending to a two merkland of old extent, with the pertinents, lying in the Earldom of Levenax," or Lennox (*ibid.*, iii. prot. 756).

This is witnessed by John Balquhannan in Cattir, John Galbrayth in Balgaire, and George and Umfred Galbrayth, brothers, and sons of the said John.

Buchanan's stay in Italy and France, with the Brissac family, must have been full of interest. Italy was the home of the New Learning. Yet we know absolutely nothing as to his fellowship with the scholars of Italy. A painting of him, in the possession of the Earl of Buchan, is said to be by Titian. Sir Henry Raeburn made a copy of this painting in 1814, for the Buchanan Society, Glasgow; and in a letter preserved by the Society he adds:—

"Lord Buchan is of opinion that the original was painted by Titian. I am not well enough acquainted with the history of George Buchanan to be able to say whether he had an opportunity of being painted by that master, but it is not unlike his style; and, at all events, is an excellent picture."

The house of Buchan had a certain interest in the home and family of Buchanan. Cardross, of Menteith—where Buchanan's mother had a farm at which her brilliant son spent part of his youth and manhood—gives the title of Lord Cardross to the heir of the Buchan peerage and estates. It is known, too, that one, at least, of George's kinsmen, Sir Alexander Buchanan, accompanied the earl in a memorable expedition to France, during the regency of Albany. Buchanan was nearly fifty years of age when he resided in Italy; and this age corresponds with that represented in the picture. It is, therefore, not improbable that the portrait may have been painted by Titian, and that "the first poet of his age" and the world-renowned painter held friendly converse beneath the Italian skies.

The Quatercentenary celebrations at St. Andrews and Glasgow may result in some new light on the obscurer periods in George Buchanan's history. Even should they fail to do this, they will, at least, have directed attention to the need there is why students of Buchanan should be diligent in looking for references to him in contemporary writings and documents. The years of his

Principalship at St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, are, for example, nearly as much a blank as his stay in Italy. There are surely some records, burghal or academic, public or private, in the old city by the sea, that may help to lighten up the darkness. Intelligent research and co-operation are above all things needed; and from these, perhaps even yet, some facts regarding Scotland's great scholar and *littérateur* may be rescued from the abyss into which they have long since passed.

ROBERT MUNRO, B.D.

'THE OPEN ROAD' AND 'TRAVELLER'S JOY.'

MR. MONCRIEFF's fluent résumé of a very difficult case would hang my litigious tendencies on a hair trigger; but as a matter of fact the decision to resort to the law over 'The Open Road' was a very deliberate process, and was only arrived at—not by me, by the way, but by my trade union, the Authors' Society—after all other ways out of the difficulty were found impossible. Surely the time for the discussion of the points marshalled by Mr. Moncrieff was over with Mr. Justice Warrington's judgment, or rather with Mr. Moncrieff's decision not to appeal.

E. V. LUCAS.

THE MARRIAGE-MYTH OF MAZARIN.

St. Mary's, Bayswater, W.

MENTION is made, in the *Athenæum's* notice a fortnight ago of Mr. H. Noel Williams's book 'Five Fair Sisters,' of the relations of Cardinal Mazarin and Anne of Austria being an "insoluble problem." Is this really the fact? The whole matter rests, surely, on the question whether Mazarin was, or was not, a priest, or, more exactly, whether he had been ordained sub-deacon, deacon, or priest—the "sacred orders," as they are classified by the Catholic Church. After "minor orders" lay life may be reverted to, and marriage may take place; but, as all the world knows, after being ordained to "sacred orders," a Catholic cleric, by the laws of his Church, is not free to marry. Nor does the rank of cardinal affect the matter.

Cardinal Mazarin was a priest. Mr. Arthur Hassall in his masterly book has been betrayed into a double lapse from his wonted accuracy in stating: "Being only in deacon's orders, Mazarin, though a cardinal, could lawfully marry" ("Foreign Statesmen," 'Mazarin,' p. 11); and Mr. Hilaire Belloc, in an interesting review of the volume, endorsed the slip.

The Cardinal's priesthood is established by a record, and demonstrated by an act. The record is the entry in what, I believe, is an authoritative history, the folio of Ciacconius, which runs:—

"Tot divitiis Regum Galliarum munificentia collectis, ex hac vita abiit Julius Mazarinus, qui renuntiatus Cardinalis Gallie, ac Regisamatissimus nunquam Urbem invisit, quare licet Presbyteris Cardinalibus adscriptus, titulum non habuit."—"Vitæ et Res Gestæ Pontificum Romanorum et S. R. E. Cardinalium," t. iv. 615 d. Roma, MDCLXXVII.

The act is the Cardinal's administration of the Sacrament of Extreme Unction to his dying niece, the Duchesse de Mercœur, a lady familiar to every reader of the memoirs of Madame de Motteville. To officiate in such a manner would have been impossible to any cleric below the rank of priest. That Mazarin so performed a priestly function is decisively clear from the memoirs of the

Abbé de Cosnac, afterwards Archbishop of Aix, who himself visited the young duchess on her death-bed. He writes:—

"Le soir, les médecins commencèrent à changer de ton, ils dirent qu'il falloit lui donner l'extrême onction. M. le Cardinal lui vint donner ce sacrement."—*Mémoires de Daniel de Cosnac*, i. 254. Paris, Société de l'Histoire de France.

Will the time ever come when this marriage myth shall have quiet burial?

WALTER SYLVESTER.

Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. LONGMAN have in the press 'Homer and his Age,' by Mr. Andrew Lang, who is well known as a champion of the historical unity of the Homeric epics. He contends that they supply a harmonious picture of a single age, probably a brief age, and, except in disputable passages, contain no anachronisms.

MESSRS. LONGMAN have also in hand several other interesting books: one on 'English Local Government,' by Mr. Sidney Webb and his wife; 'Recollections of a Lucknow Veteran, 1845-76,' by Major-General Ruggles; and 'Woman: her Position and Influence in Ancient Greece, and among the Early Christians,' by Principal Donaldson. A memorable contribution to modern sporting literature should be the 'Annals of the Corinthians,' by Mr. B. O. Corbett, for the famous football club has maintained a style and distinction up to international form in spite of the highly favoured and specialized efforts of professional exponents of the Association game.

MR. UNWIN has nearly ready for publication a novel by Mrs. Lee-Hamilton ("Annie E. Holdsworth"), entitled 'The Iron Gates.' It is primarily a study of the character of one man, a slum philanthropist, but round him are gathered many varied types of East-End denizens and would-be benefactors.

IN *Chambers's* for August there is a continuation of Mr. Lewis Melville's papers 'Some Exquisites of the Regency,' which are to be gathered into his forthcoming book on the period of George IV. Several papers deal with holiday travel and amusement. Mr. W. T. Linskill writes about 'St. Andrews Links in the Days of Young Tom Morris.'

MR. EDWARD THOMAS is preparing an anthology of songs and ballads to be published by E. Grant Richards. It is to be on entirely new lines, for not only is it intended to serve as a country wayfarer's book, but also in many cases the airs will be given as well as the words. There will be love songs, drinking songs, marching songs, hunting songs, folk-songs—for the greater part old songs to traditional airs.

The *Dublin Review*, under Mr. Wilfrid Ward's editorship, continues to publish a quarterly poem. The verses 'In a Library,' signed "G. W.," in the new number, show that the serious wooing of the muse is not incompatible with public affairs, even in the case of a politician who has held Cabinet rank.

MESSRS. BLACKIE & SON are adding to their "Red Letter Library" a volume upon Matthew Arnold's poems, with an introduction by Mrs. Meynell.

THE London County Council have decided to commemorate by tablets the residences of John Leech at 28, Bennett Street, Stamford Street, and of Mrs. Siddons at 54, Great Marlborough Street. This is the second residence of Mrs. Siddons so honoured, as the Society of Arts affixed a tablet to 27, Upper Baker Street.

THE Library of Trinity College, Dublin, was closed last Monday for a fortnight.

'THE CANADIAN WAR OF 1812,' by Mr. C. P. Lucas, C.B., will be issued immediately by the Oxford University Press. The book has been compiled as far as possible from the dispatches on both sides relating to the war. Six out of the eight maps which accompany the letterpress are contemporary American maps from the Colonial Office Library.

THE Royal Historical Society is about to remove from Serjeants' Inn, where it has been housed for some years, as the building is to be demolished, and the Council have taken premises in South Square, Gray's Inn. The increased accommodation which will be provided in the new rooms will give the Council opportunity to add to the Library, and they hope in time to bring together a good collection of books, especially those devoted to the United Kingdom.

IN connexion with the George Buchanan Quatercentenary Celebrations at St. Andrews a volume will be published early in August by Messrs. Henderson & Son, University Press, St. Andrews, and will be entitled 'George Buchanan: a Memorial, 1506-1906.' It will contain papers on the various aspects of the great Scottish scholar's life and work, as well as translations of his verse by students of St. Andrews, Paris, and Bordeaux, and by others. The contributors include prominent professors of Scottish and French universities. An appendix will give an account of the St. Andrews celebrations, including Lord Reay's oration.

THE Publishers' Association passed last week two important resolutions:—

"1. That second-hand copies of net books shall not be sold under the published price within six months of publication.

"2. That new copies of net books shall not be treated as dead stock within twelve months of the date of purchase, nor shall, at any time afterwards, be sold at a reduction without having been first offered to the publisher at cost price, or at the proposed reduced price, whichever is the lower."

These suggestions, will, we hope, be firmly carried out and not speedily become a dead letter, like other good resolutions. The Association has not been too vigorous in the assertion of its views and desires, though it is strong enough to make concerted action effectual.

MR. RICHARD AMER, formerly law publisher and bookseller of Lincoln's Inn

Gate, Carey Street, passed away after a long illness on Saturday last, aged sixty-seven years. The business at Carey Street was founded in 1848 by his father, William Amer whom he succeeded in 1878. He retired in 1900 from ill-health. He took a deep interest in the religious and parochial life of the neighbourhood in which he resided, as well as in all matters concerning the book trade.

SOME interesting books with autographs will be sold by Messrs. Sotheby on Monday week and following day. One, a work by John Selden, is a presentation copy from the author to Ben Jonson, who has written in it his autograph. A second is a pamphlet by Sir John Norris and Sir Francis Drake, 'Ephemeris Expeditionis,' &c., 1589, with the autograph of Ben Jonson on the title. A copy of Lovelace's 'Lucasta,' 1649, has the inscription on the fly-leaf, "Charles Cotton ex dono authoris." The sale will also include a number of fine illuminated manuscripts, and some rare early printed books.

A MATTER affecting the liberty of the press in Southern India, which caused some sensation last year, has just been satisfactorily settled through the good sense of the newly appointed Dewan or Minister of Mysore, Mr. Madhava Rao, C.I.E. In September, 1905, *The Mysore Standard*, a paper of some position and popularity, criticized rather severely the policy and proceedings of the Minister who then held office. He retaliated by causing the paper to be struck off the list of journals receiving Government news, and, more important, advertisements. This interdict was still in force when Mr. Madhava Rao was appointed Minister in May last. Almost his first act has been to cancel it.

THE Lady Mayoress will this afternoon unveil a tablet at the Printers' Almshouses, Wood Green, to commemorate the endowment of a home by Mr. J. R. Haworth.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the most general interest to our readers this week are List of all Civil List Pensions granted during the Year ended 31st March, 1906 ($\frac{1}{2}d.$); Edinburgh University, Ordinances with regard to Degrees in Veterinary Medicine and Surgery, and Bachelor of Science in Forestry ($\frac{1}{2}d.$ each); Regulations for the Training of Teachers and for the Examination of Students in Training Colleges ($5\frac{1}{2}d.$); and Note explaining the Repeal Schedule of the Education Bill ($1d.$). We also note some Papers under 'Science Gossip.'

AMONG the documents presented to Parliament which are required by statute to lie on the table for forty days, in case of objection which might be taken after public business late at night, are: Copy of Statutes made by the University College Transfer Commissioners for regulating the Management of (a) University College School, Hampstead, (b) the North London or University College Hospital and the School of Advanced Medical

Studies connected therewith, and Orders made by the Commissioners supplemental to the above Statutes; and Copy of Statutes made by the Senate of the University of London for the management of the University College, London, and Amendments to existing Statutes in connexion therewith.

NEXT week we shall pay special attention to school-books and educational matters.

SCIENCE

Hortus Veitchii. By James H. Veitch. Illustrated with 50 Photogravure Plates. (Printed for private circulation only.)

THIS work might well have been called a history of garden-botany during the last three quarters of a century. It is very much more than a history of the rise and progress of a particular firm, remarkable as that is. It is in no sense a trade-catalogue or an advertisement, but it appeals especially to garden-lovers who care for the plants they cultivate, to botanists seeking for information as to the history of particular plants, and to book-lovers to whom a well-got-up book has attractions of its own. To those who can remember the gardens of half a century, or even of a quarter of a century ago, the present work will be a source of astonishment. It is not so very long since it was the common talk among gardeners that the supply of "new plants" (by which they meant newly introduced plants) was virtually exhausted, and that the world had been so thoroughly explored that novelties of beauty or interest sufficient to attract the attention of the general body of gardeners were no longer to be expected. A perusal of the present book will dispel any such illusion. It gives short biographical notices of the collectors dispatched at different times to various countries by Messrs. Veitch, together with full lists of the plants collected by them. At one time the Horticultural Society, now the Royal Horticultural Society, took the lead in the introduction of new and valuable plants, and the labours of David Douglas and of Robert Fortune, to name only two out of many, have conferred permanent benefit on horticulture, and an abiding lustre on the Society, unaffected by the many vicissitudes it has undergone. In consequence of these vicissitudes the Society was compelled to discontinue its work in this direction. It has, however, been taken up by various firms, and by none so thoroughly and comprehensively as by Messrs. Veitch. The proof of that assertion is amply afforded in the volume before us.

But the collection and introduction of "new plants" by no means represent the whole of the services to science as well as to practical gardening rendered by the firm. At the present moment the "manufacture" of new plants, if we may use

such a term, is more vigorously pursued by the general body of nurserymen than is the actual introduction of novelties from foreign climates. The process of manufacture proceeds mainly in two ways: first, the continued selection of the best, or what is thought to be the best, together with the consequent elimination of inferior forms; and secondly, the production of new varieties by the practices of cross-breeding and hybridization. These practices are now carried out to an astonishing extent. The daffodils, the roses, and specially the orchids which are so much in favour, are nowadays mostly of hybrid origin. In this department Messrs. Veitch were the pioneers, so far as commerce is concerned, and in spite of vigorous and ever-increasing competition they still hold a foremost place. A doctor in a provincial town in the middle of the last century instructed John Dominy, a foreman in the establishment of Messrs. Veitch, in the method of hybridizing orchids. What has been accomplished since in this direction by Messrs. Veitch and their imitators is very remarkable.

We think it certain that the doctors of a former generation had better opportunities for making themselves acquainted with morphology and systematic botany than their successors, and we are by no means sure that the education generally afforded to the rising generation of medical practitioners is likely to be productive of similar results. Be this as it may, the work before us contains details as to the life and labours not only of the collectors, but also of the "hybridists" employed by the firm. These details will be of great value to the botanist and physiologist, as we know of no other work in which so much authentic information is supplied. The book is not only well got up, but also, in view of the mass of details its editor had to deal with, surprisingly free from errors of the press. At p. 347 James Donn's name is spelt without the second *n*, and the book he published was the '*Hortus Cantabrigiensis*'; on the same page "*Borgord*" is substituted for Bongard. Slips of this kind are few, and do not detract from the value of one of the most important contributions to horticultural literature that have ever issued from the press.

RESEARCH NOTES.

M. SAGNAC, the discoverer of the secondary rays produced by the impact of the Röntgen radiations upon metals and other bodies, has now followed up his adoption of Profs. Elster and Geitel's theory of a universal and penetrating radiation of unknown derivation (see these Notes in *Athenæum*, No. 4088) by a careful attempt to connect this with the phenomenon of gravitation. He assumes the truth of Le Sage's hypothesis that this last is due to a bombardment of corpuscles coming from outside the earth, and that the attraction which any two masses have for each other is caused by their mutual action as screens from this bombardment. But he suggests that this bombardment may well be nothing but a shower of

Alpha particles rained upon us by some huge radio-active body, and he attempts to give experimental proof of this. His experiment, details of which are given in the current number of the *Journal de Physique*, lacks conclusiveness, owing to the penetration of the glass tube containing radium with which it was made; but it appears at the first glance to be well founded, and deserves repetition. If it be confirmed, there can be little doubt that the extra-terrestrial source of radio-activity which it postulates will turn out to be the sun. This is indicated by, among other things, the Puy de Dôme experiments of M. Brunhes (see *Athenæum*, No. 4103), verifying the existence of a strong positive radiation from the sun in the higher regions of our atmosphere.

In this connexion it may be as well to notice M. Nordmann's study on '*Le Champ électrique de l'Atmosphère*,' which appeared in a recent number of the *Revue Générale des Sciences*. He, too, finds that a general ionization of our atmosphere is going on, to which the leaking of a charged electroscope must be attributed, and according to him also, this ionization reveals a great excess of positive over negative ions or electrons. Especially did he find this the case in some observations taken by him at Philippeville during the last great solar eclipse, and this also points to the sun as the final cause of the phenomenon. He gives a very clear, if not a very extended examination of the modifications in Profs. Elster and Geitel's theory suggested by Herr Ebert and M. Gerdien, and concludes that the hypothesis that the sun constantly sends us Alpha rays of high ionizing power, and charged with positive electricity, is consistent with all that is known on the subject. As he points out, the existence of a large quantity of radio-active matter in the sun is suggested by the presence of the spectrum of helium, a gas which is coming more and more to be looked upon as the concomitant of radio-activity.

Whether this really implies the presence of a large quantity of radium in the sun is another matter. Spectroscopy does not seem hitherto to have lent much support to this view, nor are we yet sufficiently assured of the properties of this still hypothetical metal to draw any exact conclusion on the subject. Moreover, it is by no means certain—to use the figure *meiosis*—that all the chemical elements occurring in nature have yet been discovered. Thus Sir Norman Lockyer and Mr. Baxandall, in the current number of the Royal Society's *Proceedings*, announce that they have discovered lines in the spectrum of the Alpha star in Andromeda which somewhat resemble those of aluminium and iron, but which certainly belong to no terrestrial varieties of those metals. In the spectra of Theta of Auriga and Alpha of the Hunting Dogs they have found other strange lines, which seem to be in the neighbourhood of the characteristic iron and aluminium ones, but to be different from those in Andromeda. The observations, which are certainly of great interest, will be continued with regard to some anomalies that have been discovered in the spectrum of Epsilon of the Great Bear. The indications given at present are too faint to admit of more than very wide conjecture, but it would not be altogether surprising if this proved the beginning of an explanation of the anomalous position of iron in the Periodic Law.

Another recent study of some importance is the doctoral thesis of M. A. Blanc on what he calls "*Cohération*," or the function of the coherers used for the detection of Hertzian waves. M. Blanc examines the

theories of M. Branly, Sir Oliver Lodge, and others on the cause of the principal phenomenon here involved, only to reject them all, and proposes the explanation that the conductivity of a metal diminishes very quickly with its density. Hence he thinks that the pressure on contact may have much to do with the affair; that among the particles of the coherer there are layers of high resistance caused by the separation of the molecules at the surface of the metal; and that these layers may give way when either mechanical pressure or the passage of the current causes a diffusion of molecules. He takes account in this connexion of the classic researches of Spring on the interdiffusion of metals, and draws attention to the fact that a disk of copper and one of zinc, when placed in contact and slightly warmed, both show a coating of brass of appreciable thickness after a few hours.

Messrs. Broca and Turchini have resumed the work on the specific inductive capacity of metals, which began with the alterations produced in an electrolyte by a current of high frequency. Earlier experiments had informed us that, whereas a dielectric through which a condenser is discharged shows a distribution of potential in the internal field varying with the specific inductive capacity of the dielectric, a metal or other conductor behaves under similar conditions as though its specific inductive capacity were infinite. Experiments made with the Hertzian waves seemed to confirm this; but when M. Broca employed the oscillating condenser discharge transformed up in the usual manner, a marked difference for copper, platinum, iron, and German silver began to manifest itself. This demanded the construction of a special electro-dynamometer, and the results announced leave a good deal unexplained. They seem, however, to be well founded, and will no doubt be further supplemented.

Another curious instance of the "specificity" of metals is given by M. Victor Henri in a recent communication to the Société de Biologie, in which he supplies proof that the power which metals in the colloidal state possess of bringing about chemical reactions, in which they do not participate, by their presence alone, varies according to the metal employed, and in inverse ratio to the size of the granules. As has been before said in these Notes, it is to this power on the part of colloidal metals that the efficiency of certain mineral waters in ejecting uric acid from the system has been attributed.

Dr. Marinesco and M. Minea, in a note communicated to the last-mentioned society, give particulars of three cases in which compression of the spinal cord caused by injuries has been in great measure cured by the *vis medicatrix nature*. They argue that this goes to show that nervous fibres can in certain cases recover themselves by an automatic process of regeneration after undergoing all but complete destruction. Until the *Annales*, which will doubtless contain a full account of the note in question, appear, it is difficult to say how far the cases quoted bear out their contention. But if the evidence is satisfactory, it but increases the mystery surrounding the nature of nervous action.

M. Raphaël Dubois, of Lyons, has received a grant from the Caisse de Recherches Scientifiques (an institution which is supported by, among other things, the tax levied on betting in France by the *pari-mutuel* system) for his research on "eobes." The dates and other facts attending his work on these bodies were given in *The Athenæum* four months ago (No. 4088). F. L.

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—June 27.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—The President announced that the Foreign Secretary had, on behalf of the officers and Council, addressed a letter of congratulation to Commendatore Prof. Arturo Issel, For. Corr. G.S., on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of his professorate.—The following communications were read: 'Interference-Phenomena in the Alps,' by Mrs. Maria M. Ogilvie Gordon, and 'The Influence of Pressure and Porosity on the Motion of Sub-Surface Water,' by Mr. W. R. Baldwin-Wiseman.—The next meeting of the Society will be held on November 7th.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 21.—Sir Henry H. Howarth, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Philip Norman and Mr. F. W. Reader submitted a paper on 'Recent Discoveries in connexion with Roman London.' The paper was divided into two portions. The most important discoveries described in the first part were those resulting from recent excavations in New Broad Street, just outside the site of the City wall, and to the north of the church of All Hallows. Here there was a small Roman ditch, and overlying it a large mediæval ditch, the black mud of which contained many curious objects. At a short distance west of the church a streamlet had passed under the wall through a well-made channel. The vestry of Dance's church was proved to have been built on the foundation of a Roman bastion—a fact which had been long suspected owing to the ground plan of the vestry, but of which there had hitherto been no certain evidence. Attention was called to a piece of the Roman City wall on the south side of Houndsditch, and to another east of Jewry Street, both found during the past year. The former was chiefly remarkable for its height of over 16 ft.; the latter, an excellent example, is preserved in the offices since built on the site. An accurate plan had been made of a Roman bath which came to light south of Cannon Street, when a new Fire Brigade station was being built by the London County Council. This, although of no great dimensions, was an isolated building. Opportunity was afforded for comparing it with a plan and photograph of a Roman bath previously found under the offices of the Sun Insurance Company in Threadneedle Street. Plans were exhibited of the massive walls found some years ago under Messrs. Prescott, Dimsdale & Co.'s bank in Cornhill. Finally, attention was called to a considerable length of wall which came to light during building operations in the southern portion of the City. It passed diagonally under portions of Friday Street and Knight-bridge Street, and was constructed in a way that has been observed at Rome, but not previously in London.

June 28.—Sir Henry H. Howarth, V.P., in the chair.—The second part of the paper by Messrs. Norman and Reader described what was found when, during the early months of 1905, by kind permission of the Post Office authorities, a shaft was sunk, at the request of the Society of Antiquaries, in the street called London Wall, opposite Carpenters' Hall, and in the bed of the now extinct stream latterly known as the Walbrook, for the purpose of ascertaining how it had been crossed by the Roman City wall. The excavation took place on the site of Bethlehem Hospital, which, as shown in old views, had here a portion of the City wall incorporated in it. On the destruction of that building about 1817, the wall above ground was also demolished, but the Roman masonry beneath the then street level was left undisturbed, the pavement being formed over it. The Antiquaries' shaft, just outside this wall, disclosed the following facts. The top of the wall, which came up nearly to the street level, was faced by several layers of well-squared ragstone. At a depth of 6 ft. 8 in. occurred a bonding course of three tiles, of the same character as those that have been found at all points of the wall where it has been examined. The total depth of this course of three tiles was 8 in. Beneath this came five courses of ragstones, deeply embedded in mortar, and making together a depth of 2 ft. 3 in. Under these was another bonding course of three tiles, followed by a further series of ragstones in four rows, the blocks being larger than those above, and gradually increasing in size. They rested on a red

sandstone plinth which was found 12 ft. 7 in. below the surface. This plinth is a feature common to the exterior face of the City wall, and is thought to mark the Roman ground level; it is mostly about 8½ in. high, boldly chamfered, and as a rule rests on a few courses of rough ragstone, with a final footing of clay and flint, in a trench 2 to 3 ft. deep, cut in the original surface. Here the ragstones beneath the plinth were found to splay rapidly outwards, making, with the set-off of the plinth, an abutment of 2 ft. from the face of the wall. They were of large size, and formed a solid substructure 5 ft. 8 in. below the bottom of the plinth. Beneath this were the flints and clay, here reached at a depth of 19 ft. below the roadway. One of the most important objects of this excavation was to ascertain the nature of the soil in the bed of the stream at various levels, and this was accomplished. To a depth of 12 ft. below the surface it consisted of made earth, which contained a few fragments of Roman and mediæval pottery, but had evidently been disturbed at various times. Then a band of black soil occurred, about 1 ft. in thickness; beneath this came 18 in. more of made earth, followed by another band of black soil similar to that just mentioned. In the black bands and the earth between them were found many oyster-shells, animal bones, and fragments of Roman pottery. Below the second band of black earth came a distinctly water-laid deposit of sand and silt. This continued for about 4 ft.; underlying it was 1 ft. of fine sand, covering the top of the ballast forming the base of the stream. The ballast marks the level of the flint-and-clay puddling beneath the foundation of the wall. These soils were continued right against the face of the wall, filling the interstices between the stones, from which it is evident that the wall had been built across the stream previous to the silting up of its bed. The wall had doubtless obstructed the natural course of the water, and had thus been responsible for the deposit which in course of time accumulated against it. The only relics in this lower portion of the shaft were a few fragments of Roman-British pottery, one piece of red Samian ware, several oyster-shells, and two human skulls resting on the bottom, in the sand above the ballast. The evidence afforded by the excavation of the shaft must be judged in conjunction with the fact that many years ago two culverts, described respectively by Sir William and Mr. Roach Smith, were shown to have passed through the wall near this very site. It is clear that these culverts, and perhaps others which have not come to light, were built by the Romans to carry the Walbrook stream. Later they became blocked, and, by the filling up of the stream's bed, ultimately buried. The water accumulated and spread in a broad expanse along the north of the wall, forming the swamp known as Moorfields, which did not become dry ground until the early part of the seventeenth century. Within the City the check in the flow of the current doubtless also caused important changes, a peaty deposit rapidly accumulating in the natural bed of the watercourse, and making it in consequence shallow and stagnant. Thus what in the early times of the Romans was a clear stream of considerable size, on the banks of which houses were plentiful, forming perhaps the most fashionable quarter of the City, became before their departure a mere quagmire.

Mr. R. Garraway Rice, as Local Secretary for Sussex, reported the recent finding of some Roman pottery near the Roman villa at Bignor.—Mr. W. Bemrose, as Local Secretary for Derbyshire, reported on the successful endeavours which had been made by the local Archaeological Society to preserve uninjured the old buildings of the Grammar School at Ashbourne.—The Very Rev. Dean Blakiston exhibited a seventeenth-century miniature of a lady, and a silver fork with a handle of carved ivory panels overlaid with amber slabs, of the date 1616.—Mr. J. W. Willis-Bund, as Local Secretary for Worcestershire, called attention to the threatened destruction (on account of their insanitary condition) of the few old half-timbered houses now remaining in Worcester. He accordingly moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Sir E. W. Brabrook, and carried unanimously: "The Society of Antiquaries of London, having learnt from a report of its Local Secretary that the Corporation of Worcester has, as a sanitary authority, made closing orders in respect of certain of the old

Worcester houses, and also in some cases made demolition orders, requests the Corporation, before making any further orders of the sort, to consider whether some scheme cannot be passed that will enable such houses to be preserved as examples of English domestic architecture. That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Corporation of Worcester, and that it be informed that the Society will gladly lend every assistance in the preparation of such a scheme.¹⁵

PHYSICAL.—June 22.—Prof. J. Petty, President, in the chair.—A paper on 'The Effect of Radium in facilitating the Visible Electric Discharge in Vacuo' was read by Mr. A. A. Campbell Swinton. —A paper on 'The Effect of the Electric Spark on the Activity of Metals' was read by Mr. T. A. Vaughton. —A paper on 'The Dielectric Strength of Thin Liquid Films' was read by Dr. P. E. Shaw. —A paper on 'The Effect of Electrical Oscillations on Iron in a Magnetic Field' was read by Dr. W. H. Eccles.

CHALLENGER.—June 27.—Capt. Wilson-Barker in the chair.—Messrs. Holt and Byrne exhibited an interesting series of deep-water fish from the N.E. Atlantic Slope including *Chimera mirabilis*, Collett, *Macrurus labiatus*, Koehler, and *Scorpena echinata*, Koehler. Several of the rarer species filled gaps in the known area of distribution.—The Chairman exhibited and made remarks on a photograph of so-called oily patches at sea, supposed to be rich in plankton.—The Secretary laid on the table new charts published by the Society; six of these had been prepared by Dr. Schott, and showed the mean annual isotherms of the ocean on Mercator's projection; the seventh was a small blank chart of the world for plotting distributions, &c.—Dr. Fowler read a paper entitled 'A Destructive Test of Hensen's Theory of the Uniformity of Plankton over Large Areas,' in which he showed the great variations in the plankton which occurred on successive days at stations close together, in a district apparently unappreciably affected by currents.—Dr. Wolfenden gave an account of the scientific cruise of his yacht *Silver Belle* in 1906; she was chiefly occupied in trawling and hydrographic work, from Dublin to Funchal, and from Gibraltar to the Josephine Bank and N. Morocco. Mr. Byrne exhibited and commented on some of the fish obtained during the cruise, of which the most interesting was a fine specimen of the little-known *Himantolophus reinhardi*, Lütken, said to have been taken in shallow water near Gibraltar.

Science Gossip.

THE Rev. John Frederick Blake, who has just passed away at the age of sixty-seven, was a geologist who had worked much and written largely on the rocks and fossils of the Jurassic system in Britain. He is perhaps best known by his volume on 'The Yorkshire Lias' (1876), written in conjunction with Prof. R. Tate, and his monograph on 'British Fossil Cephalopoda' (1882). Many of his writings were published by the Geological Society, the Paleontographical Society, and the Geologists' Association. For several years he brought out, single-handed, the 'Annals of British Geology,' a work which he started in 1890 as a continuation of the 'Geological Record.' His career was curiously chequered. At one time he was professor in University College, Nottingham; at another time he was officially engaged on scientific work in Baroda. Prof. Blake was a singularly accomplished man, capable of discussing almost any department of geology and the cognate sciences; but unfortunately he failed to reach the high scientific position to which his talents seemed to entitle him.

WE note the publication of the following Parliamentary Papers: Reports of the British Delegates attending the Meetings of the International Council for the Explora-

tion of the Sea in 1903, 1904, and 1905, and Correspondence, &c., Vol. II., General Report of the Council for 1902-4 (6s. 9d.); and Report of the Astronomer Royal (2½d.).

THE distinguished physicist Prof. Paul Drude, whose tragic death by his own hand, in consequence of overwork, is announced from Berlin, was the Director of the Physical Institute in the University of that city. He was born at Brunswick in 1863, studied under Helmholtz and Kirchhoff and became professor first at Leipsic, then at Giessen, and finally, in 1905, at Berlin. He did excellent work in all branches of physics, and his investigations in the field of theoretical optics and of electricity were important. Among his best-known works are 'Lehrbuch der Optik' and 'Physik des Aethers auf elektromagnetischer Grundlage.'

THE Cambridge Philosophical Society has awarded the Hopkins Prize for the period 1897-1900 to Mr. S. S. Hough, F.R.S., Chief Assistant at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, for his papers on the dynamical theory of the tides, communicated to the *Philosophical Transactions*.

THE death is announced of M. Raphael Bischoffsheim, founder of the observatory at Mont Gros, Nice (now under the direction of General Bassot), and in many other ways a great benefactor to French astronomy.

MR. J. K. REES has been elected a Professor Emeritus of the Columbia University. Mr. Harold Jacoby succeeds him as Rutherford Professor of Astronomy, and Dr. Charles Lane Poor is associated with Prof. Jacoby, also with the title of professor.

THE Report of the observations of the total solar eclipse last August which were made by members of the British Astronomical Association has recently been published. Burgos was selected as the headquarters of the expedition, the leader of which, Mr. C. Thwaites, remarks:—

"The corona was of a pearly white colour, and not so bright, nor were the rays so long and distinct, as in the 1898 eclipse; it was a typical sun-spot maximum corona."

The observations of the Rev. T. E. R. Phillips and others also stationed at Burgos were of great interest. But the Report contains in addition several observations obtained at other places, particularly those of Father Cortie, head of the Stonyhurst party at Vinaroz, which are illustrated by an excellent photograph of the corona at totality. It is matter of regret that Mr. Thwaites could not edit this interesting Report on account of his illness after his return; but the duty has been ably performed by Mr. F. W. Levander, general editor of the Association, who unfortunately was not able to take part in the expedition; whilst Mr. Maunders, who organized it, went to Labrador (where the weather defeated all attempts at observation) instead of Spain, in consequence of an invitation from the Canadian Government to take part in an expedition there. The Report has several photographic illustrations, not only of the eclipse, but also of Burgos and the country near it. One represents the King of Spain inspecting the instrument with which Mr. Thwaites was to observe.

A SMALL planet was discovered photographically by Prof. Max Wolf at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, on May 29th, and another on the 21st ult. Mr. Metcalf also discovered one at Taunton, Mass., on the 14th ult. The latter describes in the May number of *The Astrophysical Journal* a method which he has devised for readily detecting these objects. The plate is moved in a direction parallel to the ecliptic at the rate of motion computed for that of an

average small planet. He thus obtains nearly circular images of such as are registered on the plate, and trails for the stars, so that it is easy at once to distinguish the two classes of bodies by their appearances.

FINE ARTS

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Fifth Notice.)

ARCHITECTURE.

IT is in country domestic work that contemporary English architects show to the greatest advantage. While there is unfortunately no living tradition, there are various circumstances which to a certain extent counteract its loss, such as the large number and accessibility of old examples, and the national love of home life, thoroughly understood and appreciated by architects. But one of the charms of much of this work lies in its quietness and in the fact that it is not designed up to exhibition pitch. This quietness is in itself no mean achievement, if we consider the complex requirements of a modern house, but it does not produce a result calling for detailed criticism.

The exhibits of by far the greatest interest and importance are the brilliant designs shown by the veteran Mr. Norman Shaw for the rebuilding of the Regent Street Quadrant (1445-6), the Piccadilly front of the new Piccadilly Hotel (1439), and the plan for the rearrangement of Piccadilly Circus (1442). As these designs have been prepared for the Office of Woods, the outlook is indeed brighter than we had hoped. It is an immense step forward that a Government office should even consider the advisability of replacing one of the most dreary and shapeless of the desert places in Central London with a well-thought-out and stately scheme. Can it be that the official mind is at last comprehending that dignity and order in the planning of streets and squares are refreshing qualities worth striving for, even at some pecuniary sacrifice? But it is doubtful if in a case like this, when, inevitably, most of the buildings must be rebuilt during the next few years, there would be any pecuniary loss. A real street improvement would almost always produce a financial profit, if the gain to a sufficient amount of the surrounding property were taken into consideration.

It is perhaps not very difficult to produce a plan showing the rebuilding of any given space on fine architectural lines. The genius of Mr. Shaw is shown in the fine result he has obtained at what would be a comparatively small cost, and possibly even more in his having persuaded the Office of Woods to commission him to make such a plan at all. Should he be able to crown his achievement by inducing them to carry it out, Londoners would indeed be indebted to him. It is not necessary that the whole scheme should be carried out at once, but only that as each portion is rebuilt it should be in accordance with some such preconceived plan.

Of the other designs referred to there is fortunately no doubt as to their being carried out—in part at least—for already a start has been made. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Office of Woods will not be deterred by outside clamour from completing the Quadrant in accordance with the beginning that has been made, for, apart from the striking merit of Mr. Shaw's conception, it is essential in the case of a quadrant that it should form one complete whole. The design is illustrated by two

drawings: one a general view in perspective, and the other an elevation of one portion. There are very considerable divergences in detail shown in the two drawings; and we have little doubt that the perspective drawing is the later, as in every case we think it is the finer, and it is probable that Mr. Shaw has been busy still further improving his work.

The Piccadilly front of the hotel is chiefly remarkable for the setting back of the centre of the building above the first floor, so that it forms three sides of an open quadrangle. While the shops on the pavement level maintain the line of street frontage, above there is obtained a sense of space which would be extremely valuable in many of the narrow thoroughfares of London; at the same time the upper rooms are lighted into this open quadrangle instead of, as would otherwise have been necessary, into a narrow central court. The cornice to the building is carried across the open side upon a colonnade, thus forming a screen tying together the two wings and continuing the general frontage of the street. This is a fine architectural conception, but, owing to the length of the colonnade, the screen has an appearance of weakness. This could, we think, be obviated by placing a second row of columns behind the first and increasing the width of cornice over. It may be that there would be structural difficulties in supporting this second row, and that some loss of light would be occasioned, while it would of course increase the cost; but we nevertheless hope that Mr. Shaw will find some means of reconsidering this portion of his design.

Mr. Shaw exhibits one other fine design (1449), but this is of less interest, partly from the fact that we can see the building itself any day we walk along Pall Mall, and partly because it is complete in itself, and not, like the others, the precursor of what promises to be the most splendid rebuilding scheme of our day.

This is not the time to enter at all fully upon the difficult question of the ultimate benefit, or otherwise, to architecture of the practice of appointing an advisory architect to design the street fronts, while the plan and internal arrangements are left in other hands. It may be that it would in time produce a too academic type of work, arbitrarily chosen, and not the expression of the special requirements of the individual buildings. If one designer were to be responsible for the exterior and others for the interior, and the former to be supreme, there would undoubtedly be a tendency to sacrifice the internal needs to the external effect. Moreover, if order and symmetry are to be introduced into the design of our streets, individual buildings must lose something of their interest, and even, in some cases, their utility. The whole question, in fact, presents many difficulties, and will need handling with the greatest care. However, as far as Mr. Shaw is concerned, a comparison of the Gaiety Theatre block with the other buildings in Aldwych, and of these designs for the Quadrant and the hotel with other recent rebuilding in Regent Street and Piccadilly, shows how much we owe to him, and induces the wish that he might be permitted to exercise the same benignant sway over other important rebuildings, such as, for instance, the Westminster Improvement Scheme.

M. JULES BRETON.

WE are sorry to hear of the death, on Thursday in last week, of this eminent French landscape painter, in the seventy-

eight year of his age. Although M. Breton, who had been in failing health for some time, continued to paint and exhibit pictures up to the last, he had come to be regarded as a declining force in French art, of which, however, in the days of his prime, he was one of the chief glories.

Breton, the son of a peasant, was born at Courrières, in the Pas-de-Calais, on May 1st, 1827, and it is of this unlovely country that he has given us highly idealized transcripts of nature seen through the eyes of a painter who was also a poet. He studied art at the École des Beaux-Arts under Drolling, and afterwards under Félix de Vigne, whose son-in-law he subsequently became. He began to exhibit at the Salon in 1849, and was one of the first men to discover the artistic potentialities of Brittany. His earliest known picture of importance dates from 1845, 'St. Piat prêchant dans les Gaules,' and is now in the church at Courrières, while another of his very early pictures, 'Misère et Désespoir' (1849), is in the museum of Arras. His fame dates from 1853, when he exhibited 'Le Retour des Moissonneurs'; and two years later his three exhibits at the Salon won him not only a medal, but also distinction in other ways: the Empress Eugénie purchased 'Jeunes Paysannes consultant des Épis' (destroyed in the fire at the Château de St. Cloud in 1870); 'Les Glaneuses' was purchased by M. Isaac Pereire (in 1872 this splendid picture brought the then enormous price of 18,200fr. at the Pereire sale); whilst 'Le Lendemain de la Saint Sébastien' revealed an unsuspected and rarely repeated strain of humour in the artist. Other successes followed rapidly: Breton's Salon picture of 1857, 'La Bénédiction des Blés,' which probably marks his highest achievement, and which won him another medal is now in the Luxembourg, where is also the 1859 picture with the title 'Le Rappel des Glaneuses en Artois.' His 1858 picture, 'La Plantation d'un Calvaire,' is in the Museum at Lille. In 1859 he won a first-class medal.

In 1861 he produced four important pictures, one of which, 'Le Soir,' was acquired by the State; a second was 'Les Sarcophages,' which won him the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and was until comparatively recently in the Duchâtel Collection, but is now the property of Mr. Pierpont Morgan. 'Le Colza' and 'L'Incendie' also belong to this year. Then followed such well-known works as 'Gardeuse de Dindons,' 1864; 'La Fin de la Journée,' 1865, at one time the property of Prince Napoleon, and afterwards in the Gallis collection at Epemay; 'La Moisson,' 1867; 'La Récolte des Pommes de Terre,' 1868; 'Grand Pardon Breton,' 1869, now in the New York Museum; 'Raccommodage de Filets,' 1876, in the Douai Museum; and 'La Glaneuse,' 1877, which makes the third of his works in the Luxembourg.

From 1879 he occasionally exhibited portraits at the Salon, in that year sending one of his wife; in the 1883 Salon he had three portraits—Mlle. de Heredia, Madame A. Gentil, and his niece; and six years later he exhibited portraits of Madame Alphonse Lemerre and of his daughter, herself an artist of distinction, Madame Demont-Breton. The list of his pictures is long, and until this year he had been almost invariably represented at the Salon, often writing his own "legend" in verse, as in the case of his picture in the last year's Salon of 'L'Amour,' which he dedicated to Mistral.

Breton was not only an artist, but also a writer of charm in both prose and poetry. In 1886 he succeeded Baudry at the Académie des Beaux-Arts, and it is well known

that he wished to belong to the Académie Française; but his hopes in this direction were never realized. His verse is philosophical and reflective; it might even be termed Wordsworthian. For students of art his writings will always possess an interest, particularly his 'Vie d'un Artiste,' in which the conception, growth, and achievement of many of his famous pictures are related. His little book on 'Nos Peintres du Siècle' is full of pleasant and instructive gossip about most of the great artists of his time, many of whom were among his intimate friends.

THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND'S EXHIBITION.

THE Fund's excavations during the past season were confined to Deir el-Bahari, Oxyrhynchus, and Hibeh, and an exhibition of the objects there found was opened on Tuesday at King's College, London. The rooms in which they are shown are both more spacious and more convenient than those which have been at the disposal of the Fund on other occasions, and the exhibits are consequently displayed to much greater advantage than in former years. Most of them come from the works at Deir el-Bahari carried on by Dr. Naville and Mr. H. R. Hall, assisted this year by Mr. Currelly and others. It may be worth while to recall that these were originally begun with the intention of excavating the famous temple of Queen Hatshepsut or Hatshepsut of the Eighteenth Dynasty, but that about three years ago this was discovered to be but a reproduction of a temple built on the same spot some thousand years before by King Mentuhotep of the Eleventh Dynasty. The discovery led to the revelation of an excellent and original type of art at an age much earlier than had hitherto been supposed possible.

The principal event during the past year was the unearthing of the statue of the goddess Hathor in the form of a cow, which was announced at the time in Dr. Naville's letter to *The Athenæum* (No. 4093). As was then mentioned, it was found intact in a chapel lined with sculptured sandstone slabs, and both these and the statue have been removed to the Cairo Museum, where the shrine has been carefully rebuilt. At King's College there is shown a model of the cow by Mr. Ogilvy, which, together with some water-colour sketches by Mr. Reach, gives a very fair idea of the appearance of the statue and its surroundings when first seen by the excavators. The figure is life size, and in very high relief rather than in the round, some portion of the original block of stone being left as a support under the belly. On this crouches the representation of King Mentuhotep in child form, being suckled by the goddess, while he also appears as a full-grown man standing under her neck. The body and head of the cow are modelled with a high degree of artistic skill, and show the goddess emerging from the water, with papyrus and other aquatic plants hanging from her horns. Her coat is covered with a kind of diaper pattern, this curious dappling being said to be characteristic of the Soudanese cattle of to-day; while at one time the head and horns were heavily gilded. The inscription leaves no doubt that the chapel was built by the famous conqueror Thothmes III. as an act of worship to his ancestor Mentuhotep, who was revered in his time as one of the gods of the temple.

Among the other exhibits are several representations of Mentuhotep, whose hawk-name was Neb-hapet-Ra ("Lord of the paddle," or steersman, "of Ra"), in one of

which he is shown with his Queen Aashait, who was probably a negress. In some he is triumphing over his enemies, who appear to be the Aamu, or Asiatics; and it is unfortunate that, thanks to the Eleventh Dynasty temple having been used as a quarry by later generations, all are too fragmentary to supply any lengthy inscriptions of historical value. There remain, however, sufficient pieces to yield the name of a hitherto unknown king of the dynasty, a Mentuhotep whose hawk-name appears to have been Neb-hotep (Lord of Peace), with perhaps a throne-name of Pecer-hetjet. There are also relics (mostly fragments of painted sarcophagi) of five priestesses of Hathor, named Sadhe, Hehenet, Kemsit (a negress), Kaut, and Nefer-shushusa, who seem to have been all inmates of the royal harem, and were buried near the king after his death. Associated with these are fragments of sculpture, nearly all in high coloured relief, containing much beautiful and carefully executed work. This style of treatment seems to be peculiar to the period, and exhibits a high level of art. There is also the head of an Osiride figure of King Mentuhotep himself, which is supposed to have been set up at the entrance to his tomb. Among the hunting scenes are many reliefs of animals, those showing a fox robbing the nest of some aquatic bird and a crocodile devouring a fish especially being rendered with a truth and delicacy which fully equals anything of the much later period of Tell el-Amarna.

The fragments from the Eighteenth Dynasty temple also deserve careful study. Here are two stelae of priests of Mentuhotep, one of which shows the deified king making offerings to Amen, Mut, Khonsu Tefnut, and Hathor, thereby proving that the Egyptian, like some later faiths, carefully distinguished between *dulia* and *latria*. There is also a granite figure of the seated scribe Net-jem, son of the Lady Beket-Mut, bearing on his shoulders the cartouche of King Merenptah, the Pharaoh of the Exodus. We note, too, a relief showing the Prince Sa-hathor embraced by the goddess whose name he bears, and some ink graffiti from which we learn that pilgrimages were made during the eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties to the shrines of Amen-Ra, Hathor, and Mentuhotep as the three gods worshipped in the temple; while Mr. Currelly has given us casts of some royal portraits, including one of Thothmes II. and of Aachmes, the mother of Queen Hatasu. All these will have considerable historical interest when time allows of their being thoroughly worked out.

Of less archaeological, but more human interest, perhaps, are the tools of the workmen and many toys here displayed, the latter including rag dolls, toy papyrus books, and figures of horses and horsemen, evidently intended for the amusement of children, and not, as such figures sometimes were, for the magically-procured comfort of the dead. There is also a fine set of paleolithic flint implements and weapons, which should be of service to anthropologists. We hold over till later a notice of the important papyri found by Drs. Grenfell and Hunt. The exhibition will remain open till August 4th.

CONGRESS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE Seventeenth Congress was held at Burlington House on Wednesday, the 4th inst., Lord Avebury, President of the Society of Antiquaries, in the chair. The meeting was numerously attended by delegates of the various societies in union.

A discussion arose on the Report of the Committee stating that the office of Inspector of Ancient Monuments had not been filled up, as required by the statute instituting it, but that the Society of Antiquaries had been informed by Government that the duties had been committed to a member of the Office of Works. The Congress of 1905 had petitioned Government to fill up the post, which had been vacant since the death of General Pitt-Rivers.

A general opinion was expressed that the appointment of a member of a Government office who had other important duties was very unsatisfactory, one of the purposes for which the office was instituted under Lord Avebury's Bill having been that such an officer should not only look after such monuments as had been accepted by the nation, but also assist in the preservation of others that might ultimately be brought under supervision. For this purpose it was essential that the officer should be independent, and able to devote time to travelling about the country. Lord Balcarras, Chairman of the Earthworks Committee of the Congress, pointed to the numerous instances related in the Committee's Report of the destruction of earthworks, and showed how useful in preventing such destruction an Inspector of Ancient Monuments might have been; in his opinion it would be impossible for a Government official to give the necessary time and attention to the work. This view was supported by the Earl of Liverpool, Dr. Laver, and others; and eventually Lord Avebury proposed, and Mr. C. F. Keyser seconded, a resolution expressing the views of the Congress, which the secretary was directed to send to the Government.

The Earl of Liverpool mentioned, as arising from the expression of opinion at the 1905 Congress in opposition to the mutilation of Capt. Cornewall's monument in Westminster Abbey, that he had received a communication from the Board of Works to the effect that, in consequence of the strong feeling on the subject, another place had been found for the late Lord Salisbury's monument.

After the usual business, a Report was read from the Committee appointed to promote the study and safe custody of Court Rolls. This stated that in their opinion the desired object could best be obtained by the formation of a society for that especial object. Somerset Herald, the honorary secretary of the Committee, read a draft of suggestions that had been made for the formation of such a society; and after Dr. Round had pointed out that all that the Congress had to do was to promote, as far as lay in its power, such formation, the Earl of Liverpool proposed, and Col. Attree, R.E., seconded, the adoption of the Report, and an expression of welcome on the part of the Congress to such a society and of the willingness of the Congress to assist in its promotion.

Mr. Chalkley Gould then read the Report of the Earthworks Committee, which was of a most interesting and valuable nature, giving particulars of what had been done in the year in the way of record, the year's bibliography on the subject, and a large list of destructions. It was gratifying to be able to mention a few instances in which threatened demolition had been averted, notably by the exertions of Mr. St. Clair Baddeley in the case of Painswick Beacon, in Gloucestershire, famous for its wonderful view.

Mr. Ralph Nevill read some proposals drawn up by him for the Surrey Archaeological Society, for a scheme for uniform transcription of church, and especially churchyard inscriptions. He proposed that these should be referred to a small committee,

who should draw up a paper of instructions that might be generally applicable. He mentioned that the Suffolk Institute had already started collecting, and that the East Herts Society were on the point of an appeal. Canon Warren, secretary of the Suffolk Institute, and Mr. Charles Partridge gave particulars of the work that had been done, Mr. Partridge having himself copied the inscriptions of 64 churchyards in Suffolk, some of which were being published in the *East Anglian Notes and Queries*. Sir Edward Brabrook, Prof. M'Kenny Hughes, Lord Balcarras, Count Plunkett, and many others having spoken of the extreme usefulness of such a scheme, a small committee was appointed (with power to add to its numbers) to draw up a paper of instructions.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on the 7th inst. the following. Drawings: D. Cox, Landscape, with two figures on a footpath, 54*l.*; Landscape, with ruined castle and cattle, 52*l.*; J. Israëls, The Seamstress, 388*l.*; Grace before Meat, 519*l.*; Birket Foster, Bird's-nesting, 50*l.*; Arran and Bute, 210*l.*; View of Croydon, 94*l.*; Two Peasant-Children, seated on a fallen tree, 52*l.*; Road Scene, with church, figures, and cows, 68*l.*; A. Mauve, Cows in a Pasture, 68*l.*; S. Bough, View of Edinburgh, 50*l.*; Pictures: H. Harpignies, The Ravine, 199*l.*; The Edge of a Wood, 178*l.*; B. W. Leader, The Road by the River, Beredown, Dartmoor, 117*l.*; W. Maris, A Peasant-Girl and Two Cows, 651*l.*; H. Fantin-Latour, Roses All Aflame, 325*l.*; Wood Nymphs, 131*l.*; A Bunch of Wild Flowers, 136*l.*; Sir A. W. Calcott, Dutch Fishing-Boats Running Foul, 110*l.*; W. Müller, Lago Maggiore, 189*l.*; P. J. Clays, Dutch Fishing-Boats at Anchor, 120*l.*; Sir L. Alma Tadema, A Staircase, 231*l.*

On Monday Whistler's chalk Portrait of the Artist fetched 81*l.*

The following engravings after Meissonier were sold on Tuesday: Piquet, by A. Boulard, 25*l.*; Generals in the Snow, by E. Boilly, 25*l.*; Partie Perdue, by F. Bracquemond, 25*l.*; 1806, by J. Jacquet, 33*l.*; 1807, by the same (lot 58), 71*l.*; another example (lot 72), 68*l.*; a third (lot 120), 57*l.*; La Rixe, by F. Bracquemond, 94*l.*; A. H. Haig's etching, Interior of Toledo Cathedral, fetched 25*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

At the Ryder Gallery to-day there is a private view of oil paintings by Mr. Eugene Benson and miniatures by Miss Gertrude Massey.

At the New Dudley Gallery there is on view till the 30th inst. a collection of water-colour drawings (from the Georges Petit Gallery at Paris) of Italian Lakes and Landscapes, the Alps, the Riviera, and Switzerland, by M. Augustin Rey.

MESSRS. ERNEST BROWN & PHILLIPS have held during the last twelve months at the Leicester Galleries a series of exhibitions of French art, including the work of Corot, Millet, Daubigny, Harpignies, and J. E. Blanche. These are now followed by an exhibition of the work of two well-known painters, MM. Eugène Boudin and Albert Lebourg, which was opened on Thursday last. There is also being shown a collection of water-colours and drawings by deceased and living masters of the English school.

At the Baillie Gallery yesterday there was a private view of the work of the late Arthur Tomson (1858-1905).

An exhibition of water-colour drawings by Mr. Gordon Home is being held at the Brook Street Art Gallery till the 20th of this month. The private view took place yesterday. About fifty pictures are being shown,

and the subjects are equally divided between Normandy and the Yorkshire dales.

THE death, at the age of eighty-one, is announced from Vienna of the distinguished painter Anton Schrödl. His landscapes are characterized by the richness of their colouring and the strong contrast of light and shade. His pictures of sheep were very popular.

THE death, in his fifty-fifth year, is also announced from Düsseldorf of the talented genre painter Franz Thöne.

A STRONG committee has been formed in Paris for the purpose of celebrating the centenary of Fragonard next January, and the execution of a monument in his memory has been entrusted to M. Auguste Mailland.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—*Gluck's Armide*.

THIS opera was produced at Covent Garden yesterday week, for the first time in England. Gluck, in a letter to Le Blanc du Roulet, wrote concerning it: "J'en ai fait la musique de manière qu'elle ne vieillira pas si tôt." Now, though it is 129 years since the work was produced at the Académie Royale, Paris, the music retains both its freshness and its charm. What, for instance, could be more lovely than the ballet, solo, and chorus in Act I., Rinaldo's song with the delicate accompaniment in the third scene of Act III., the following scene with the Naiads and chorus, or the delicious choral ballet, "C'est l'amour," in Act IV.? Gluck dared to be simple, yet never became commonplace—at any rate not in this work. Beautiful music, it may be said, is not all that is required in an opera. Certainly not, but the present one, with its pastoral, its love, and its enchantment scenes, offers rare opportunities for music of such kind. There is a bold chorus of vengeance when the news is brought to Armide of the deliverance of the captive warriors by Rinaldo; while the great duet, "Esprits de haine et de rage," between Armide and Hidraot, and the striking scene with Hatred and the Furies in the third act, display dramatic power of high order. Gluck, however, reaches his highest point in the final scene, after Armide has been abandoned by Rinaldo; it is a scene over which Berlioz must have waxed eloquent. The orchestral means used by Gluck are wonderfully simple, compared with those to which Wagner and other modern composers have accustomed us, and yet so strong and so direct are Gluck's dramatic touches that the difference does not strike one while listening. There are, nevertheless, features which do show signs of age: the formal cut and (from a dramatic point) length of some of the airs, and the constant repetition of words. Such features are so foreign to the spirit of modern music drama that it is to be feared public interest in the work may

prove intermittent. To those, however, who are able to listen to it for itself, setting aside for the time being all thought of modern means and modern methods, 'Armide' is indeed a wonderful work. It should never be forgotten that Wagner was not great by reason of his unusually large orchestras and elaborate writing, but great in spite of them. We believe that if the Opera Syndicate were to give a series of performances of Gluck operas—a kind of Gluck festival—on as grand a scale as the few now being given of 'Armide,' the public would begin to appreciate the genius of the eighteenth-century composer, or, at any rate, enjoy for the time being the rest from the storm and stress of much modern music.

The production at Covent Garden was very fine. Mlle. Bréval's impersonation of Armide was highly artistic; she was, however, more impressive in the dramatic than in the lyrical scenes. M. Lafitte sang well, though he certainly found some of the music uncomfortably high for his voice. Madame Kirkby Lunn as La Haine sang and acted with marked effect. Madame Gilibert-Lejeune and Miss Gleeson-White as Le Plaisir and Sidonie deserve praise. Mlle. Das as La Naiade, and afterwards as Lucinde, sang charmingly. The piece was magnificently mounted, and the dances, with Mlle. Aida Boni as principal exponent, were admirably carried out. M. André Messenger conducted with all due care and intelligence, but his rendering of the music seemed at times too stiff; this was particularly noticeable in Rinaldo's song in Act III., which, by the way, might have been taken a shade faster. And why was the duet "Esprits de haine," marked *andante* in the score, given as an *allegro*? There may be some tradition justifying this, nevertheless the *tempo* originally marked seems to us more in keeping with the words.

Musical Gossip.

Two works were performed for the first time in London at Mr. Richard Epstein's chamber concert at Broadwood's on Monday evening. The first was a Sonata in E for pianoforte and violin, Op. 77, by Herr Robert Fuchs, of Vienna. The work is in three movements, the last of which, a refined Allegretto, is the most felicitous. The other two sections contain pleasing, if not particularly striking material. The second novelty was for two pianofortes, Variations and Fugue on a Beethoven Theme, Op. 86, by Herr Max Reger, a comparatively young and able composer. A first impression of the music is unfavourable, because there seems more intellect than emotional power in it; but further acquaintance with the work may modify this opinion. The performers were Miss Fanny Davies and the concert-giver, and they acquitted themselves right well of a difficult task.

MISS IRENE AINSLEY made her début at Bechstein Hall on Tuesday afternoon. She is a native of New Zealand, and by the help and on the recommendation, of Madame Melba, has been studying for some time with Madame Mathilde Marchesi in Paris.

The young singer has undoubtedly a fine contralto voice, while the name of her teacher is good guarantee that she has been well trained; and of this she herself gave ample proof. Miss Ainsley has not yet completed her studies, but this much may be said: with a voice like hers she ought to do well. For the present there is a lack of life and warmth in her singing, but how far this was owing to nervousness is a question which time will soon decide. Madame Melba herself played some of the accompaniments; the rest were in the able hands of Mr. Landon Ronald.

THE performances already announced in these columns of John Barnett's 'Mountain Sylph' by the students of the Guildhall School of Music were, on the whole, praiseworthy; there were weak moments, but the good prevailed. The revival of the work, apart from the rendering of it, was interesting. It was produced in 1834, and the music naturally bears traces of the influence of Weber. The first act is clever, but after that interest, in spite of some effective numbers, is apt to flag. The opera, however, deserved the success it achieved in 1834, and even now it is excellent for students. It is far better to revive an old work such as Barnett's than to select one which is in the regular operatic repertory. Dr. Cummings has acted most wisely. Mr. B. Soutten, the stage manager, and Mr. Richard H. Walthew, the conductor, added materially to the success of the undertaking.

MR. J. DORASAMI, an East Indian violinist, made his first appearance in England at Miss Amy Sherwin's fourth pupils' concert at Bechstein Hall on Wednesday evening. He holds the instrument between the knees, after the manner of the Indian "sarangee." His instrument has somewhat of a viola tone, and he uses a very long bow. He is principally self-taught. His two solos were a Wieniawski 'Légende,' and the Finale of the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto. He has excellent technique and good tone, and in cantabile passages plays with marked feeling. A short solo which was given by way of encore seemed to us to be some Eastern melody.

MISS ELIZABETH DODGE, the new American soprano, made her first appearance at the Æolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The lady has a bright voice, though the quality of her upper notes is somewhat shrill. "Deh vieni" from 'Figaro' was well sung, as was the "Air de la Folie" from 'Hamlet'; but Miss Dodge's chief successes were in some French songs, which she rendered with marked taste and delicacy. Mr. Percy Grainger was the pianist, and his solos included Debussy's interesting 'Pagodes' and 'Toccata.'

THE Hereford Musical Festival will take place from the 11th to the 14th of September, with the usual special service on the previous Sunday by the combined Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester choirs. 'Elijah' will be given on the first morning (Tuesday), and in the evening Dr. Davies's new work, 'Lift up your Hearts,' and 'The Dream of Gerontius.' On the Wednesday will be performed Sir H. Parry's new work, 'The Soul's Ransom,' the second part of Bach's B minor Mass, and Brahms's Third Symphony. Thursday morning will be devoted to 'The Apostles,' and the evening to Berlioz's 'Te Deum' and 'The Hymn of Praise'; and Friday morning to 'The Messiah.' A miscellaneous and a chamber concert will be given in the Shire Hall on the evenings of Wednesday and Friday. The principal artists engaged are Madame

Albani and Miss Agnes Nicholls, Madame Ada Crossley and Miss Muriel Foster, Messrs. Ben Davies and John Coates, and Messrs. Andrew Black, Ffrangeon Davies, and Plunket Greene. The conductor will be Dr. G. R. Sinclair, the Cathedral organist.

THE Birmingham Musical Festival will take place from the 2nd to the 5th of October. In addition to Sir Edward Elgar's new work, 'The Kingdom,' which has been already announced, there will be three novelties: 'The Bells,' by Mr. Josef Holbrooke; a Sinfonietta in G minor, by Mr. Percy Pitt; and 'Omar Khayyam,' by Mr. Granville Bantock.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.—SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
TUES. Grand Concert (Bishop of London's Fund), 2.30, Æolian Hall.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

SHORT as it has been, the London engagement of Madame Brandès at the New Royalty has been prodigal of delight. No better representative of Francillon or of Dora has been seen in this country, and none presumably in France. Of neither character was she the original exponent. On the first production of 'Francillon' at the Comédie Française on January 17th, 1887, the part of Francine de Riverolles was assigned Madame Bartet. On September 26th, however, on her passage from the Vaudeville to the Théâtre Français, Madame Brandès, fearless of competition with a predecessor who might well have been regarded as formidable, selected the character for her début. Her success in the rôle was neither immediate nor undisputed. After a time, she made the part her own, and she may now claim to be an ideal exponent. While informing the character with passion, she remains the great lady, and in the height of her revolt keeps in sight what is owing to her dignity and her position. The piece retains its charm. Its characters are brilliantly drawn, and though the doubt as to its being a veritable dramatic masterpiece, expressed at its first production, is still tenable, it is at least masterly in style and of thrilling interest. 'L'Espionne,' which followed on Friday, the 8th, proved to be the piece of M. Sardou produced at the Paris Vaudeville on January 22nd, 1877, with Blanche Pierson as the heroine, under the title of 'Dora,' then held less compromising than that originally proposed, and now at length assigned it. In this country it is best known under the name of its English adaptation, 'Diplomacy.' Of the heroine Madame Brandès gave a superb representation. The scene of the three men was effectively rendered by MM. Calmettes, Severin, and Rousselle. On the whole, the performance was inferior in strength, intensity, and interest to the memorable first representation of 'Diplomacy.'

'LA BASCULE' of M. Maurice Donnay, produced on Monday, is hardly a favourable specimen of its author's workmanship. As is the case with much modern dramatic work, it displays in its first act promise, which in the following acts is unfulfilled. Its story deals with the customary difficulty between the wife and the mistress, who alternately bump the ground and rise in the air during the husband's game at see-saw. The piece is, however, well written, and was admirably acted. As Hubert de Plouha, the hero, M. Félix Huguenet once more showed himself a finished comedian while as Rosine Bernier, Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat (who at the original

production at the Paris Vaudeville on October 31st, 1901, played a secondary rôle) proved herself well worthy of her promotion. Much laughter was elicited by the performance.

In reviving at the Court 'You Never Can Tell' Messrs. Vedrenne and Barker were well advised, the performance seizing strongly on the public. Miss Henrietta Watson is excellent as Mrs. Clandon, and Miss Lillah McCarthy an ideal Gloria. Mr. Louis Calvert gives a capital study of the waiter, and Miss Dorothy Minto and Mr. Norman Page are delightful as the children. The entire cast leaves, indeed, nothing to be desired.

'LA BELLE MARSEILLAISE' of M. Pierre Berton, a piece in four acts and five tableaux, produced at the Ambigu Comique on March 2nd, 1905, will be played during the approaching autumn in a version by Mrs. Madeleine Lucette Ryley. The piece turns on the attempted murder of Napoleon. Originally played by M. Castillon, Bonaparte will in England be taken by Mr. John Hare.

THE run at His Majesty's of 'Colonel Newcome,' which concluded on Saturday last, will be resumed with the return of Mr. Tree to that theatre at the close of his country tour.

A REVIVAL of 'Lady Huntworth's Experiment,' by R. C. Carton, with Mr. Charles Hawtrej, Mr. Henry Kemble, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, and Miss Compton in the cast, will take place at the Haymarket in the autumn, and will be followed by the production of a new comedy by the same author.

THE run of 'Monsieur Beaucaire' at the Lyric finishes this evening. Mr. Lewis Waller will reopen the theatre on October 15th with 'Robin Hood,' written expressly for him by Messrs. Henry Hamilton and William Devereux.

A VERSION of Mr. George Moore's 'Esther Waters,' in which Madame Yvette Guilbert is to be seen, has been prepared by the author and Mr. Edward Knoblauch.

MR. ARTHUR BOURCHIER has adapted, under the title of 'Down our Alley,' the 'Crainquebille' of M. Anatole France, and purposes appearing in it on the 25th inst., before going on his country tour.

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL has been engaged for 'The Bondman' at Drury Lane.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. B. R.—C. H.—G. N.—A. L. M.—C. J. W.—H. W.—S. I. R.—Received.
W. F. H. (U. S.)—Too brief for notice.
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